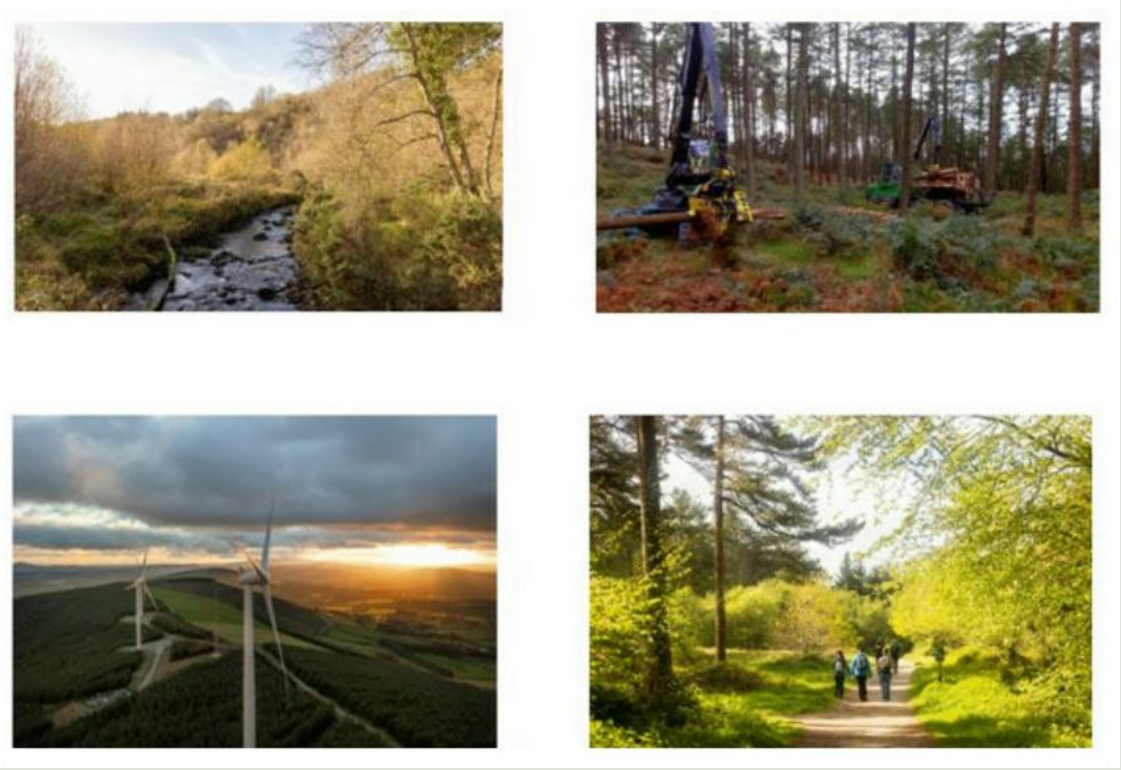
COILLTE

# Forest Management Plan South East Business Area Unit (BAU 4) 2026- 2030



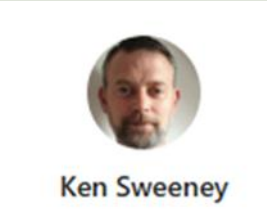
Final Version 2.0

# 1. Foreword

I have great pleasure in publishing Coillte's South-East Business Area Unit (BAU) 4 Five-Year Forest Management Plan for our forests. The purpose is to set out plans for the forest estate in the BAU during the plan period. In practicing sustainable and responsible forest management, Coillte's aim is to develop its forests in a way that is environmentally, socially and economically sustainable, and to deliver the multiple benefits from our forests for climate, nature, wood and people. A key part of our business is sharing our plans with our neighbours, communities and stakeholders and endeavoring to incorporate their views into our plans, wherever possible.

Kenneth Sweeney

BAU Leader



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# 2. Statement of Compliance

Environmental Compliance and Certification Statement

The Coillte estate is a rich, high-quality environmental resource that provides opportunities for interaction with people, the landscape, water and biodiversity. Recognising the value of its estate, Coillte is committed to responsible environmental management across all of its operations. We aim to minimise any negative impacts on the environment through a structured Environmental Management System (EMS).

Our approach includes:

- Full compliance with national and EU environmental laws, including the Forestry Act, Wildlife Act, EU Birds Directive, EU Habitats Directive and Water Framework Directive.
- Conducting Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Appropriate Assessments (AA) for major projects, ensuring alignment with regulatory requirements.
- Preventing environmental harm through clear operational controls, communication, and staff training.
- Continuous improvement by setting and reviewing environmental objectives and targets.
- Open engagement with stakeholders to encourage feedback and cooperation on environmental matters.

In addition to legal obligations, Coillte voluntarily adheres to internationally recognised forest certification standards:

Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®): Coillte has maintained FSC certification since 2001 (Licence Code: FSC-C005714). FSC is an independent, non-governmental, not-for-profit organisation that promotes responsible forest management globally. Certification ensures that Coillte's forest operations meet rigorous environmental, social, and economic standards. It also provides assurance to customers and stakeholders that our timber products are sourced from responsibly managed forests.

Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC/17-23-042): PEFC is a leading global alliance of national forest certification systems. It promotes sustainable forest management through independent third-party certification. PEFC certification confirms that Coillte's practices respect the highest ecological, social, and ethical standards across the forest supply chain.

Both FSC and PEFC certifications involve regular audits by independent certification bodies, ensuring transparency, accountability, and continuous improvement in the forest stewardship of our estate.

# 3. Coillte Introduction

Coillte is the largest forest company in Ireland and producer of sustainably grown wood and wood products. It enhances and restores biodiversity and delivers nature rehabilitation across the country. Coillte is also the largest provider of outdoor recreation spaces in Ireland, it facilitates renewable energy generation on the estate and manufactures panel-board wood products.

Coillte was established as a commercial semi-state company in 1989 with an estate of approximately 396,000 hectares. Today we manage approximately 440,000 hectares of land, equivalent to 7% of the total land area of the country. The estate accounts for nearly half of Ireland's forests and consists of a varied tapestry of different habitats, ranging from conifer forests and mixed or broadleaved forests to open upland bogs and heathlands, lakes and rivers.

The forest sector supports approximately 9,000 direct jobs, mostly in rural Ireland. Coillte's forestry business underpins a thriving export-led forest products sector which supports circa €2.3 billion of economic activity annually..

Coillte employs over 800 people directly and approximately 1,200 contractors across Ireland. It has three business divisions including Coillte Forest, Land Solutions and MEDITE SMARTPLY and together with strategic partners and stakeholders delivers multiple benefits from our forests to society.

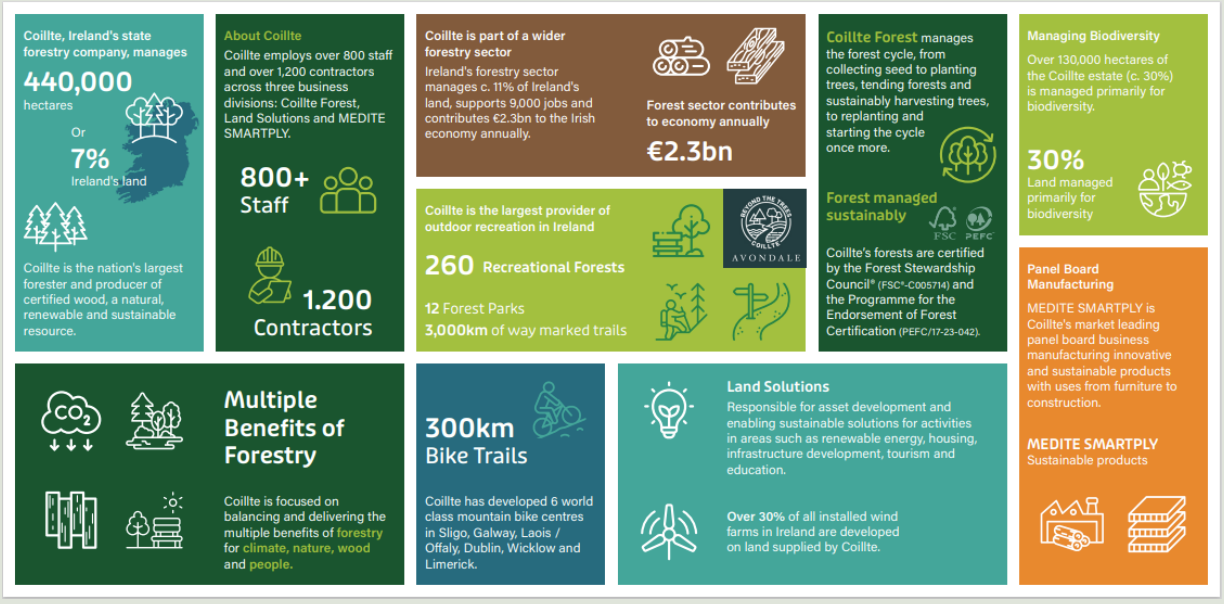



*Figure 1: Coillte overview*

Ireland has a competitive advantage for growing trees, as our mild climate means certain conifer species can reach maturity in 35 years, whereas this can take up to 100 years in central and northern Europe. Wood is a valuable commodity and is used in the construction of our homes, pallets for moving goods and materials, fencing and lifestyle products for our gardens and farms, and also to manufacture innovative panel board products like oriented strandboard (OSB) and medium density fibreboard (MDF) that have a

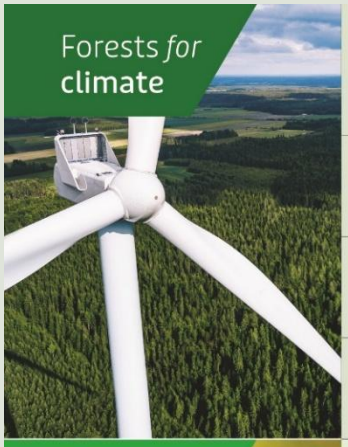
wide range of uses. Using Irish wood and wood-based products for construction is a climate efficient and sustainable substitute for conventional carbon intensive products, such as concrete and steel.

Coillte is the leading provider of outdoor recreation, offering public access to over 6,000 forest properties throughout Ireland, 3,000 km of way-marked trails, 12 forest parks, 6 mountain-bike trails, and 260 recreational areas. Every year there are an estimated 20 million visits to forests across the country. Forest recreation is very important to people's wellbeing, and Coillte's 'Woodlands for Health' programme helps to provide mental health support. Today 134,000 hectares of our estate (c. 30%) is managed primarily for biodiversity. These biodiversity areas occur throughout the estate and contain a wide variety of habitats of high biodiversity value including native forest, mixed forest, blanket bog, raised bog, wet and dry heath.

# 4. Coillte's Strategic Vision and Implementation Plans

## 4.1 Strategic Vision

Forests provide many benefits. They help to address climate and biodiversity challenges, they support regional development and peoples' health, and they supply sustainable wood products to help decarbonise our built environment and meet housing demands. Coillte recognises the critical role forests play in addressing these issues. Coillte's Strategic Vision identifies 11 ambitions for the sustainable management of Coillte's estate to 2050 and beyond. This vision is based on our commitment to deliver the multiple benefits of forests to society, including climate mitigation, biodiversity enhancement, sustainable timber production, and public recreation, while ensuring Coillte remains financially sustainable and socially responsible. (Fig. 2) At the core of our Strategic Vision is Coillte's Purpose to manage the state forests on behalf of the people of Ireland; our Mission to deliver the multiple benefits of our forests for climate, nature, wood and people; and our Vision to create a sustainable future for all from our forests. Our forest management approach is the 'Right Trees in the Right Place for the Right Objective' which is built upon four key pillars: Forests for Climate, Forests for Nature, Forests for Wood and Forests for People.




| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Enable the creation of **100,000 hectares** of **new forests,** half of which will be native woodlands, which will sink **18m tonnes $CO_2$** by **2050** |
| 2 | Manage the existing Forest Estate to increase carbon store by **10m tonnes of $CO_2$** by **2050** |
| 3 | Redesign **30,000 hectares** of Peatland Forests for climate and ecological benefits by **2050** |
| 4 | Generate an additional **1 Gigawatt** of renewable wind energy to power **500,000 homes** by **2030** |


| | |
|---|---|
| 5 | Enhance and restore biodiversity by increasing the area of our estate managed primarily for nature from **20% to 30%** by **2025** |
| 6 | Transform areas of our forests so that **50% of our estate is managed primarily for Nature** in the **long-term** |


| | |
|---|---|
| 7 | Produce **25m** cubic metres of certified **Irish timber,** to support the construction of 300,000 homes by **2030** |
| 8 | Promote the use and benefits of wood products to increase the level of **timber homes** from **20% to 80%** by **2050** |


| | |
|---|---|
| 9 | Enable the investment of **€100m** in world-class **Visitor Destinations** to support growth in tourism and recreation by **2030** |
| 10 | Double the number of **Recreation Areas** to **500,** to benefit local communities and people's wellbeing |
| 11 | Create **1,200 new jobs** in rural communities to support the just transition to a low carbon economy |

*Figure 2: Strategic Ambitions*

## 4.2 Coillte Planning

Striving to realise our vision, Coillte developed, through public consultation, the Forest Estate Strategic Land Use Plan (FESLUP) 2023 - 2050, which provides the framework that outlines the strategic objectives to balance the delivery of the organisation's ambitions until 2050.The FESLUP outlines a roadmap, focusing on creating a resilient forest estate that delivers environmental, social, and economic benefits. The FESLUP has already been subject to a full Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

The Land Use Strategic Implementation Plan (LUSIP) is the next step within Coillte's strategic planning hierarchy, translating the high-level ambitions and objectives outlined in the FESLUP into implementable and measurable actions over the period of 2026-2035.

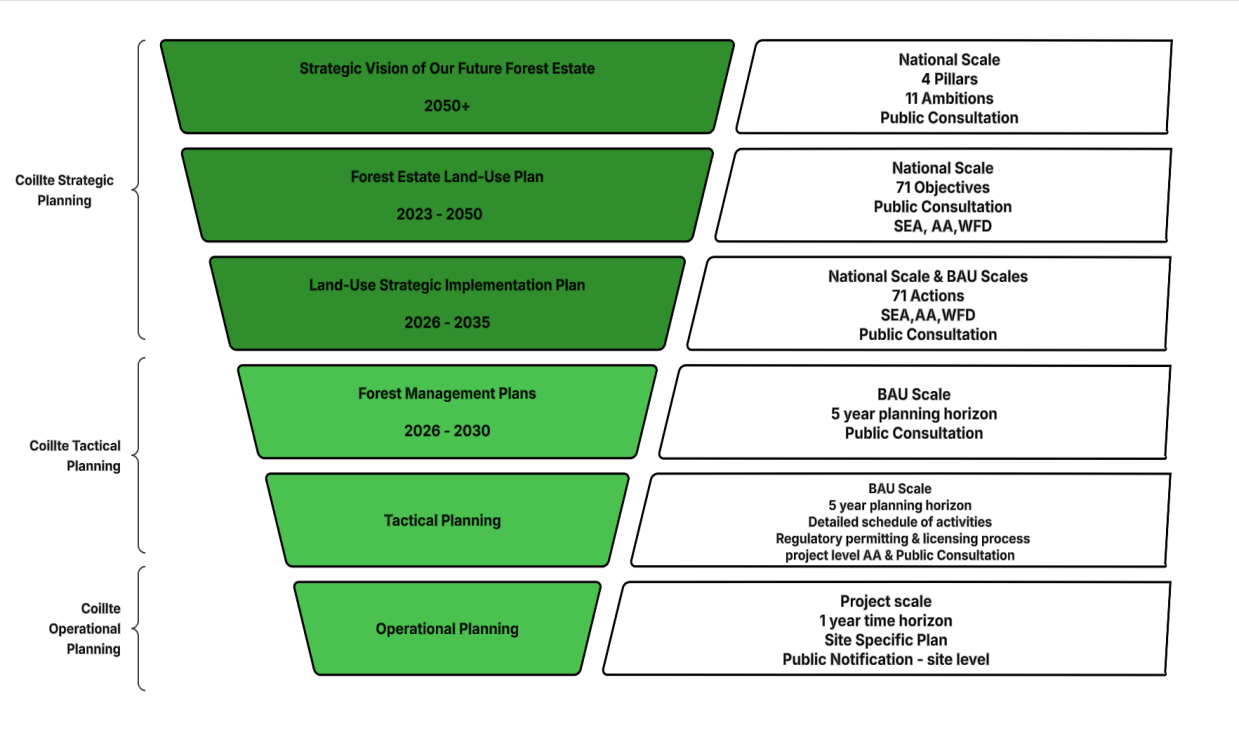



*Figure 3: Planning overview*

Planning hierarchy - links to planning documents

This Forest Management plan is structured to integrate and align with higher-order strategic plans, ensuring consistency with overarching goals and enabling seamless execution across all levels. Links to Coillte's higher order plans and Strategic Vision:

- Coillte's Strategic Vision
- Coillte's FESLUP
- Coillte's Draft LUSIP & Supporting documents

### 4.3.1 Developing Five Year BAU Forest Management Plan

The primary purpose of the BAU Forest Management Plan is to bridge the gap between objectives outlined in the LUSIP and their implementation at National and BAU level while maintaining flexibility to adapt to specific BAU priorities and conditions.

The LUSIP actions under each Strategic pillar will be integrated into the five-year Forest Management Plans (FMPs) across six Business Area Units with underlying five-year tactical rolling plan. This involves refining the high-level strategic schedule into operational harvest blocks, road networks, and site-specific activities considering spatial, environmental, economic, and operational constraints. The accepted blocks produce a rolling tactical plan that is subject to regulatory licensing.

Finally, at the operational level, the licensed activities scheduled for the first year of the rolling tactical plan are executed, respecting specific site conditions, such as soil type, slope, environmental sensitivities, and proximity to delicate habitats. The operational plan ensures that all forest activities are conducted using best practices and mitigates environmental impacts.

Coillte's operations are subject to a structured system of monitoring. This system ensures compliance and informs processes and plans improvements where necessary. An overview of Coillte's Monitoring Framework and Summary of 2025 monitoring is included in Appendix 1.

### 4.3.2 Environmental Considerations in Coillte's Planning

Coillte integrates environmental protection into all aspects of forest planning and operations through a range of structured assessments and compliance measures.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

SEA is used to evaluate the environmental effects of plans and programmes before they are adopted. This process ensures that sustainability and environmental protection are considered from the outset, helping to shape long-term forestry strategies that align with national and EU environmental goals.

Appropriate Assessment (AA)

Under the EU Habitats and Birds Directives, Coillte must assess the potential impact of forestry operations on protected sites, including Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). All operations-such as harvesting, planting, and road building undergo AA screening. If a likely significant effect is identified, a full AA is conducted to define mitigation measures that protect the site's conservation objectives and qualifying interests (QIs).

Water Framework Directive (WFD)

The WFD aims to achieve and maintain good ecological status for all water bodies. Coillte actively collaborates with regulatory bodies such as the Forest Service, Environmental Protection Agency, Inland Fisheries Ireland, and local authorities to develop and implement forestry practices that protect water quality. This includes participation in national and regional WFD committees and the Blue Dot Programme, which focuses on safeguarding high-status water bodies.

Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA)

ERA is a key tool used to identify and manage environmental risks before any forestry activity begins. It ensures compliance with legal and certification standards and is applied to operations like harvesting, planting, road construction, and invasive species control. The ERA process includes:

**Pre-Operation Stage:** Sites are assessed for sensitivities in five categories-People & Material Assets, Biodiversity, Water & Soils, Landscape, and Archaeology & Cultural Heritage. These are rated using the BRAG system (Blue, Red, Amber, Green), which determines the level of mitigation required. A Site Pack is prepared with maps, checklists, and mitigation plans, and reviewed with contractors before work begins.

**Operational Stage:** Contractors are responsible for implementing mitigation measures. On sensitive sites, such as those near water, daily monitoring is required. Any environmental incidents must be reported immediately, and operations paused until remediation is planned and approved.

**Post-Operation Stage:** After work is completed, the site is monitored to ensure stability and compliance. Internal audits assess the effectiveness of mitigation measures and identify any non-compliance issues for future improvement.

See Appendix 2 for more details on statutory and non-statutory legislation shaping planning and management activities in Coillte.

## 4.3.3 Public and Statutory Consultations

Statutory and culturally appropriate public consultations are a core component of Coillte's planning system. They allow various stakeholders, including regulatory bodies, local communities, and environmental organisations to contribute valuable insights and feedback on the proposed action plan.

Public consultations for the development of Forest Management Plan include a six-week period during which the draft FMP will be made available on the Coillte's website for public review. Feedback from these consultations will be thoroughly analysed, and where feasible, integrated into the final plan. See Appendix 3 for details of consultation timelines for the 2026-2030 Forest Management Plans. Following public consultations and a subsequent review of the FMP documents, all submissions have been responded to and our plans have been updated, where appropriate. Please see Appendix 20 for summary of changes.

Members of public, community groups and other organisations are invited to register as a Coillte stakeholder by completing an application form available on our website: Coillte's Stakeholder application form. and emailing it to info@coillte.ie. Our registered stakeholders receive advance notifications about plan reviews allowing them opportunities to comment on our draft plans.

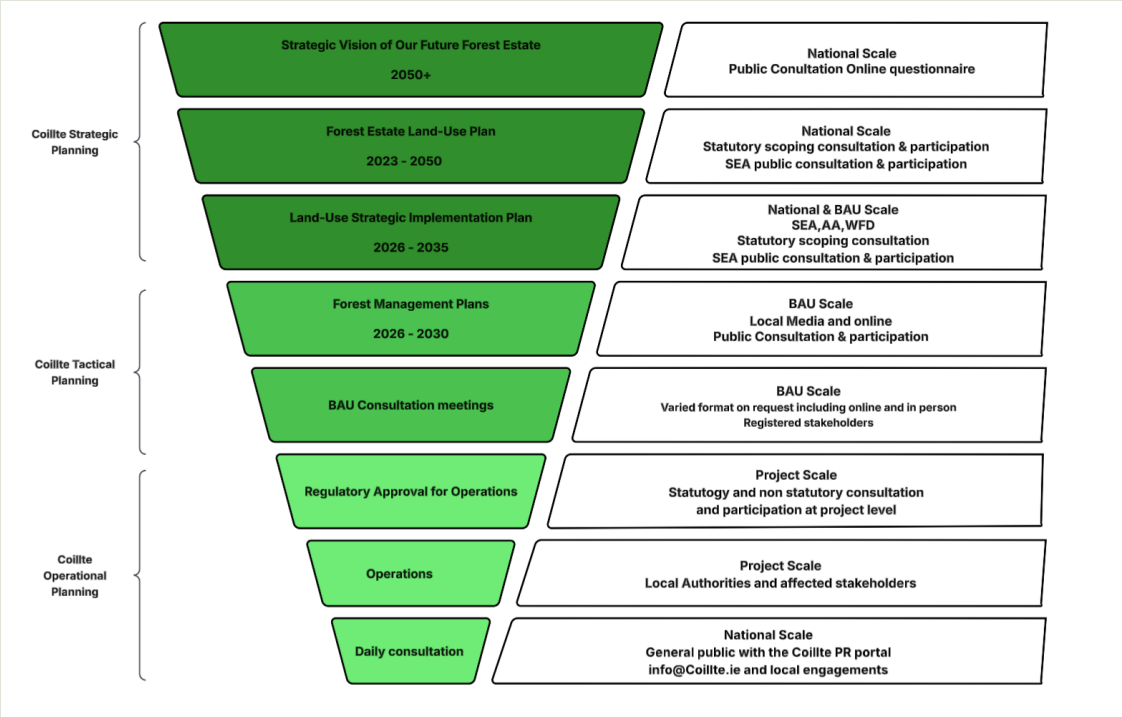



*Figure 4: Public Consultation and participation overview*

## 4.3.4 Coillte Stakeholder Engagement

Coillte places strong emphasis on stakeholder engagement throughout different stages of planning and forest management process. As part of our commitment to the stewardship of our forests, we seek and welcome feedback from people about how we manage our forests in the most responsible way for the benefit of society and future generations.

Our consultation processes include:

- Placing adverts/notices in national and regional newspapers
- Posting consultation opportunities on our website
- Open consultation meetings
- Issuing mailshots to stakeholders
- Engaging with stakeholders on planning and operational queries
- Arranging one-to-one meetings with stakeholders on request with local Coillte representatives
- Considering comments/views raised during consultation so that where possible they are fed into our plans
- Engaging with local communities on specific events, initiatives and projects.

Stakeholder Links

Coillte's Service User and Stakeholder Charter includes all details and procedures for our stakeholder communication and can be accessed at this link.

If you wish to register as a stakeholder which ensures you are notified, please submit Coillte's Stakeholder application form to info@coillte.ie.

For further information and other queries refer to the Contact Page link on our website.

### 4.3.5 Complaints and Dispute Resolution

Coillte is committed to working with its stakeholders and welcomes meaningful feedback that will help us learn to improve the ways we manage our operations. All queries and issues should be submitted to info@coillte.ie, from where they will be assigned to relevant staff members for action and response. To ensure efficiency of the process the message should include a brief description of the issue, exact location and contact details. We endeavor to deal with all queries as effectively as possible, however if stakeholders are dissatisfied with how a query or issue has been handled, they can file a formal complaint. See Service User & Stakeholder Charter on our website for more information on complaints and dispute resolution process for Coillte stakeholders.

# 5. Introduction to South East BAU

The South East BAU embraces the counties Dublin, Carlow, Kilkenny, Wexford, Wicklow and Kildare and covers about 1 million ha's, with Coillte managing c. 59,000 ha's. See Figure 5 for a map BAU location and Coillte's properties within the BAU. This region is characterised by fertile soils and mild climate, which makes it one of the most productive areas for forestry in Ireland.

The climate in this region is influenced by the Irish Sea, leading to moderate temperatures year-round and relatively high rainfall during the winter months. The soils in this BAU are primarily well-drained mineral soils, including brown earths and gleys. These conditions are favorable for forestry, allowing for a diverse range of tree species to thrive, including native oak, and beech, alongside commercial species like Sitka spruce and Douglas fir.

Water resources in the South East BAU include major river systems such as the Barrow, Nore, and Slaney, which are vital for both biodiversity and local water supply. Efforts to prevent sedimentation and nutrient runoff are critical to maintain the health of these water bodies in the BAU.

The South East BAU is rich in biodiversity, with significant areas of native woodland, fens. Approximately 32% of the BAU is managed primarily for biodiversity. Our biodiversity projects in the South East focus on the protection and restoration of these unique habitats, as well as managing forests to support wildlife. The region is home to species such as the pine marten, and otter, with conservation efforts aimed at preserving these species through habitat management and the protection of ecological corridors.

The South East BAU is distinguished by major population centres such as South Dublin suburbs (Tallaght, Rathfarnham, Dalkey), coastal towns (Bray, Greystones, Wicklow, Arklow, Wexford), and inland towns (Newbridge, Naas, Blessington, Carlow, Baltinglass, Kilkenny, New Ross, Gorey, Enniscorthy). Its large population drives higher demand for forest products and services compared to other BAUs.

ⓘ South East BAU

- The extent of the BAU covers approximately 1 million Ha's, 14% of Ireland's area.
- Coillte manages approximately 59K Ha's (5.9%) of land area within the BAU
- Over 90% of which is forested with the remainder mostly open moorland, marsh and lakes.

The BAU is divided into 39 forests. See Appendix 4 for a detailed map of forest boundaries and Appendix 5 for a list of Forests codes with names.

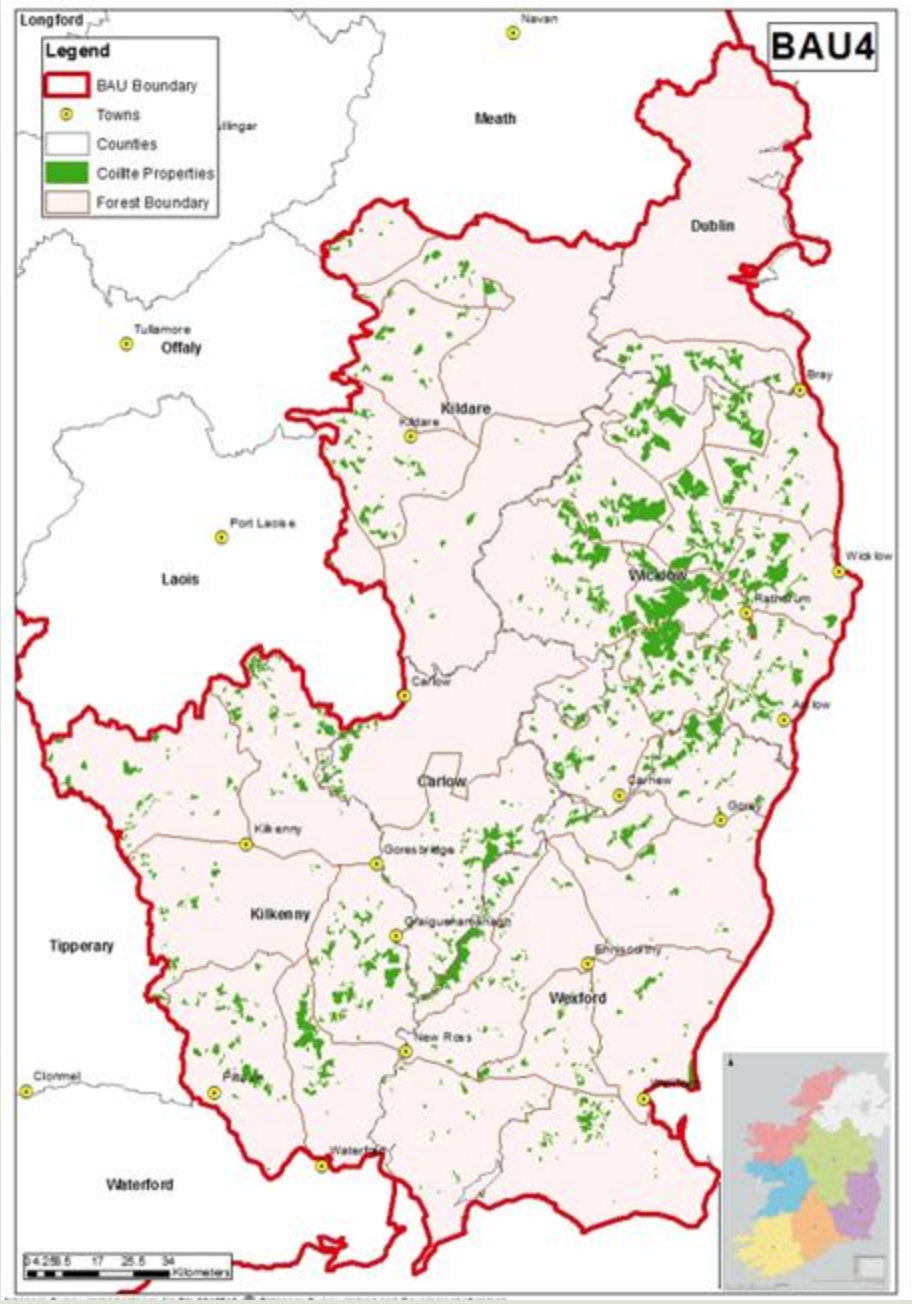



*Figure 5. General BAU location (bottom right corner) and Coillte properties in South-East Leinster BAU.*

# 6. Strategic Pillars South East BAU

The following section outlines the implementation phase of the FMP, transitioning Coillte's vision from strategic planning to operational execution. This involves a diverse range of initiatives across key pillars **Climate, Nature, Wood and People,** and provides a structured overview of planned activities. Using the national ambitions outlined below, a breakout of how South East BAU plans to contribute to these is shown for each pillar.

# 7. Forests for Climate - South East BAU

Coillte's forests contribute to climate by acting as a carbon sink, store, and substitute for more carbon-intensive materials. Together, these functions support the carbon cycle and aid climate change mitigation. By adapting and improving our management systems Coillte will aim to maximise the climate benefits of our forests as well as supporting creation of new forests and renewable energy projects. Figure 6 below illustrates carbon benefits of trees and Coillte's strategy ambitions to expand on them by 2050.

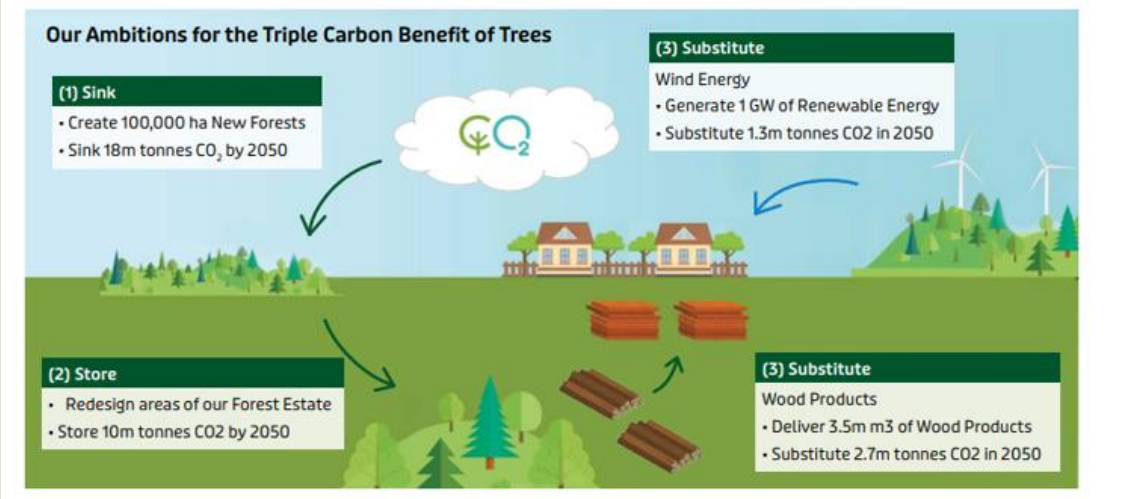



*Figure 6: Forests for climate*

South East BAU will contribute to delivery of strategic vision ambitions by implementing actions across different elements of the Forest for Climate pillar:

- **Afforestation:** Ambition to enable the creation of 100,000ha of new forests (50% native woodlands) across the country which will sequester 18 million tonnes of $CO_2$ by 2050.
- **Carbon Storage:** Manage existing forests to increase carbon store by 10 million tonnes by 2050.
- **Peatland Redesign:** Redesign 30,000 ha of peatland forests for climate and ecological benefits by 2050
- **Renewable Energy:** Generate an additional 1 GW of wind energy to power 500,000 homes by 2030.

## 7.1 Creation of New Forest (Afforestation)

The South East BAU will **contribute** to the achievement of our afforestation targets by supporting with the sourcing, establishing and managing new mixed and native woodland forests. It should be noted that successful achievement of these targets depends heavily on external enablers like:

- Land Use Policy and Land Availability
- Capital requirements
- Streamlined regulation to encourage afforestation

## 7.2 Redesigning areas of our forest estate

South East BAU will manage forest resources in line with a long-term forestry model that prioritises active management of productive forests. This approach aims to reshape the age profile of the forest estate to optimise the balance between carbon sequestration and emissions, while also redesigning poorly productive peatland forests.

The figure below illustrates the projected increase in carbon storage capacity over time following the implementation of this new forestry model (Fig. 7). Lower values on the chart represent a greater net removal of $CO_2$, indicating improved carbon storage performance.

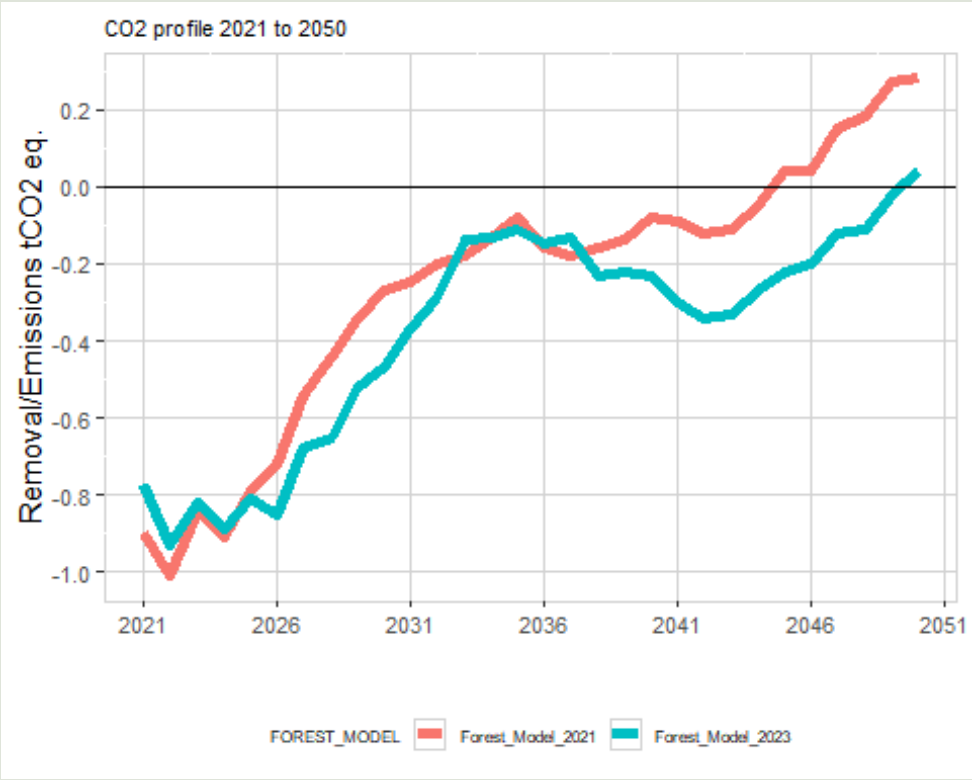



*Figure 7: Comparison of $CO_2$ removals / emission $tCO_2$ between strategic pre and post strategic ambitions for Coillte Estate*

Emission challenges stem from the uneven age profile of the national forest estate and the presence of unproductive peatland forests-many of which were established under outdated forestry practices (Fig. 8).

The new strategy seeks to address these legacy issues by optimising forest age structure and ensuring the long-term sustainability of carbon storage across the estate.

Forest for Climate link to Report on Carbon Modelling of the Coillte Estate

- For further information relating to carbon modelling of the Coillte estate please use the following link: Carbon Modelling of the Coillte Estate.

## 7.3 Forest Age Structure

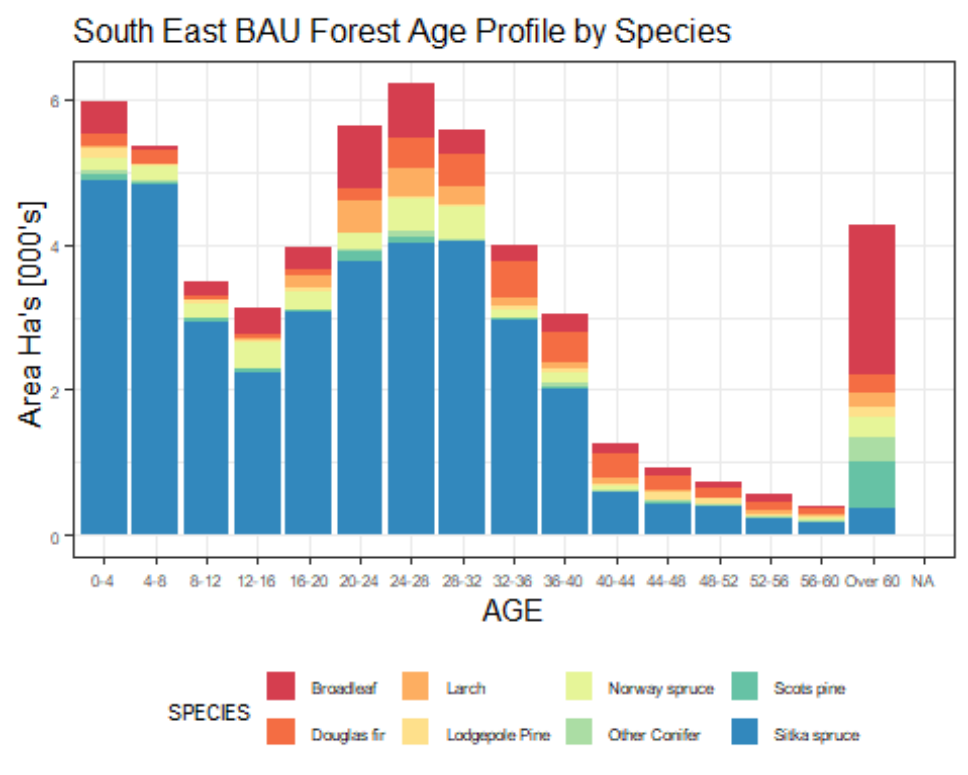



*Figure 8: South East BAU Species by Age Profile**

**Our forest areas are recorded based on the **primary species identified for each stand**.*

> ⓘ Forest Age Structure
>
> Extending the harvest age of trees increases the sequestration of $CO_2$ within forest biomass. Where conditions are suitable-such as appropriate soil type, wind firmness, and stand productivity-the felling age of stands is extended. This extension is balanced against the need to maintain a sustainable supply of wood.

## 7.4 Forest Redesign

Sites with low forestry productivity will be identified based on peatland characteristics and assessed for their potential to be repurposed. Depending on site conditions, these areas may be:

- Replanted with more suitable or climate-resilient species,
- Re-wetted to restore natural hydrology and reduce carbon emissions, or
- Re-wilded to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services.

The choice of management approach will be guided by both the ecological value of the peatland and its potential contribution to climate mitigation (Fig. 9).

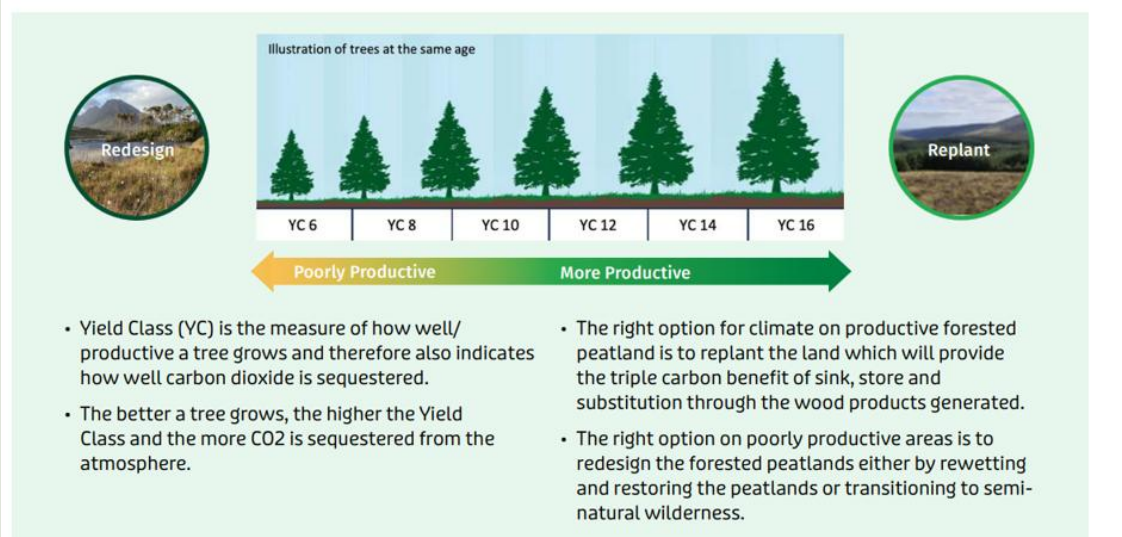



*Figure 9: Management Options of forested peatland*

It is important to note some external key enablers to our Peatland Redesign, such as:

- Forest regulations that support redesign (re-wetting) by enabling deforestation
- Revenue sources to fund the costs involved in forest redesign
- Development of the ecological and operational skills in the workforce for peatland redesign
- Collaboration between and with state and local authority bodies on forested peatland redesign

> ⓘ Forest Redesign
>
> Over the time frame of this plan 2026 - 2030 South East BAU is planning on
>
> - Redesigning 10 ha of Forest from commercial conifer to a semi natural wilderness state.

## 7.5 $CO_2$ Substitution- Renewable energy

Coillte as Ireland's semi-state forestry company has a key role to play in the achievement of Ireland's climate action targets which aim to deliver 80% of Ireland's electricity from renewable sources by 2030 as outlined in the National Development Plan 2021-2030.

Coillte has already made a significant contribution towards the development of renewable energy in Ireland over the last 20 years with approximately 50% of onshore wind renewable energy generation having been enabled by Coillte lands. It is Coillte's ambition to enable the generation of an additional 1 Gigawatt of renewable wind energy to power 500,000 homes by 2030.

In November 2021, Coillte and ESB launched a new 50:50 joint venture company, FuturEnergy Ireland (FEI). The aim of FuturEnergy Ireland is to materially help the country deliver on its green energy targets, achieving net zero emissions by 2050, as set out in the Government's Climate Action Plan and legislated for under the Climate Action Act.

Any proposed development in any part of Ireland is subject to an intense process of community and stakeholder engagement, environmental impact assessment and the full rigours of the planning process. It is important to note that Coillte is not a Planning Authority for the purposes of undertaking an Environmental Impact Assessment and granting planning permission in accordance with the Irish Planning and Development Acts (as amended). In the interests of proper planning and sustainable development, the suitability of wind farm development proposals on Coillte property is a matter for the relevant Planning Authority.

Coillte will continue to enable FEI and other third-party renewable energy projects through providing land agreements on Coillte property to facilitate these projects. As well as ongoing support for the existing pipeline of projects, Coillte will continue to engage with FEI and third-party renewable energy developers in relation to new proposals that include the Coillte estate on an ongoing basis for the duration of the plan.

The following projects are currently planned for progression on the Coillte estate within South East BAU during the period of the plan (Tables 1 and 2):

*Table 1: FEI/ Co Development Proposed Projects*

| Proposed FEI / Co Development projects on Coillte estate in South East BAU – correct as at 19th September 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Name of Project** | **Location** | **Status** | **No. of wind turbines on the Coillte Estate** |
| Castlebanny | Kilkenny | Consented (Art Co Dev.) | 11 |
| Croaghaun | Carlow | In-planning | 5 |
| Ballyfasy | Kilkenny | Pre-planning | 2 |
| Total | | | 18 |

*Table 2: Proposed Third Party Planning Permitted Projects*

| Proposed third party planning permitted wind turbines on the Coillte estate in South East BAU correct as at 19th September 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Windfarm Name** | **Location** | **Status** | **Number of Wind turbines** |
| Pinewoods | Castlecomer Forest, Co. Kilkenny | Planning permitted | 5 |
| Ballymanus | Aughrim Forest, Co. Wicklow | Planning permitted | 5 |
| White Hill | Seskinrea Forest, Co. Carlow | Planning permitted | 2 |
| Kyle | Danesfort Forest, Co. Kilkenny | Planning permitted | 1 |
| Total | | | 13 |

Also, within this BAU Strategic Plan period (2026-2035), planning permission will be sought by a third party for the following projects - see Table 3 for details.

*Table 3: Third Party Proposed Projects*

| Proposed projects that will seek / are seeking planning permission for wind turbines on the Coillte estate in South East BAU – correct as at 19th September 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Windfarm Name** | **Location** | **Status** | **Number of Wind turbines on Coillte** |
| Drehid | Hortland Forest, Co. Kildare | Pre-planning | 4 |
| Ballynalacken | Lullymore Forest, Co. Kilkenny | In-Planning | 2 |
| Clonmore | Kilbride Forest, Co. Wexford | Pre-planning | 2 |
| Curraghmore | Woodstock Forest, Co. Kilkenny | Pre-planning | TBD* |
| Seskin | Seskinrea Forest, Co. Carlow | In-Planning | 4 |
| Kilmichael Hill | Croghan Forest, Co. Wexford | Pre-planning | 2 |
| Total | | | TBD |

* *Number of turbines to be decided*

As well as facilitating turbines on the Coillte Estate, Coillte will also enable renewable energy projects with land agreements including for cables wayleaves, access arrangements, substation areas and other related uses.

Over the next 5 year FMP planning cycle South East BAU will continue to work with Land Solutions supporting renewable energy projects at different stages.

# 8. Forests for Nature

## Introduction

In 2025, Coillte announced the delivery of one of its strategic forestry ambitions, having increased the proportion of its estate managed primarily for nature from 20% to 30%. The South East BAU will continue to contribute to the delivery of strategic vision ambitions by implementing actions across different elements of the Forest for Nature pillar

- **Biodiversity Enhancement:** Continue to enhance and restore biodiversity in areas managed primarily for nature%.
- **Long-Term Nature Management:** Transition 50% of the estate to be primarily managed for nature.

In South East Business Area Unit, approximately 32% of the BAU is managed primarily for nature; this is comprised of Coillte biodiversity areas, plus riparian buffers and biodiversity features that can occur anywhere on the estate (Tab.4).

The South East BAU contains a rich mosaic of native habitats and ecosystems, including upland blanket bog and heath (e.g. in Toberlownagh and Bantry Commons biodiversity areas), native woodlands (e.g. in Ballygannon Millennium Forest, Ballard and Ballymanus biodiversity areas), as well as important dune systems like the Raven in Wexford. The BAU contains a range of other habitats of biodiversity value including the broadleaved and mixed forests, as well as the many rivers and streams that flow through it.

*Table 4: Biodiversity Areas*

| Nature Areas | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Bio Ref** | **Description** | **Area (Ha)** |
| Biodiversity Areas | Habitats that have particular value for nature or biodiversity | 17,000 |
| Biodiversity Features | Features of biodiversity value (usually <2ha) such as small wetlands and veteran trees that add biodiversity value to the forest stand, protected during forest operations | 887 |
| Aquatic Setbacks | Strips of land that adjoin streams, rivers and lakes, and are managed for their protection. | 1,287* |

**There is some overlap between these categories, as biodiversity features and aquatic setbacks may also occur within biodiversity areas.*

In addition to biodiversity areas, a number of sites within South East are designated for nature conservation under European and Irish legislation. These include European sites such as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs), as well as nationally designated sites such as Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs), National Parks, and Nature Reserves (Tab. 5 and Fig. 10-11). Several of the Coillte biodiversity areas overlap with these designated sites.

*Table 5: Nature Designation*

| Nature Designations * | |
|---|---|
| **Designation** | **Area on Coillte Lands (Ha)** |
| NHA - Natural Heritage Area | 63 |
| SAC - Special Area of Conservation | 2,066 |
| SPA - Special Protection Area | 2,363 |
| Nature Reserve | 466 |
| pNHA - Proposed Natural Heritage Area | 2,297* |

**There is some overlap between these designations.*

In addition to designated sites and mapped biodiversity areas, some parts of the estate are also identified as High Conservation Value (HCV) areas, which may overlap with existing conservation designations and/or Coillte's biodiversity areas.

High Conservation Value (HCV) refers to parts of the forest estate that hold exceptional biological, ecological, social, or cultural importance. As part of Coillte's commitment to sustainable forest management and certification under the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), HCVs are identified and managed with the aim of safeguarding these important values in line with FSC principles. The HCV areas are grouped into 6 categories according to the main conservation value. Please see Appendix 19 for a detailed description of each category.

## 8.1 Designations and Old Woodland Areas South East BAU

Old Woodland Sites (OWS) are areas within the Coillte estate that have supported continuous forest cover since at least the 1830s, as shown on both the 1st and 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey maps. Some of these OWS may have an even longer history, with evidence of forest cover dating as far back as the 1660s, qualifying them as Ancient Woodland (AW) sites (Tab. 6). These sites are of particular ecological importance and are given special attention due to their potential to support rich, native biodiversity, including rare and specialist forest species. Old or ancient woodland sites that retain biodiversity features and natural values are managed as biodiversity areas.

*Table 6: Old Woodland*

| Old Woodland | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Description** | **Hectareas** | **% of forested land (Ha)** |
| OWS on whole estate | 26,000 | 7% |
| OWS South-East BAU | 6,100 | 11% |

Management of OWS prioritises the retention and enhancement of semi-natural characteristics where present-such as veteran trees, deadwood, natural regeneration of native species, and diverse understory

or ground flora. Prior to clearfell licence applications, OWS are assessed to identify the presence and nature of any semi-natural characteristics, and the result of this assessment informs the management approach. OWS with abundant biodiversity features are mapped and managed as biodiversity areas.

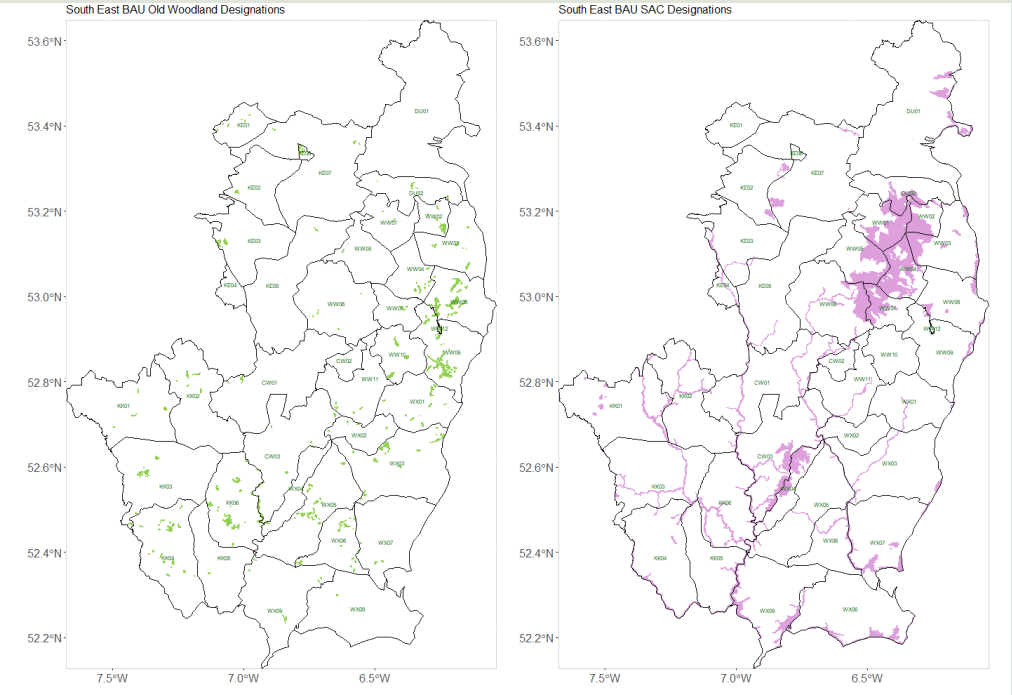



*Figure 10: South East Old Woodland and SAC*

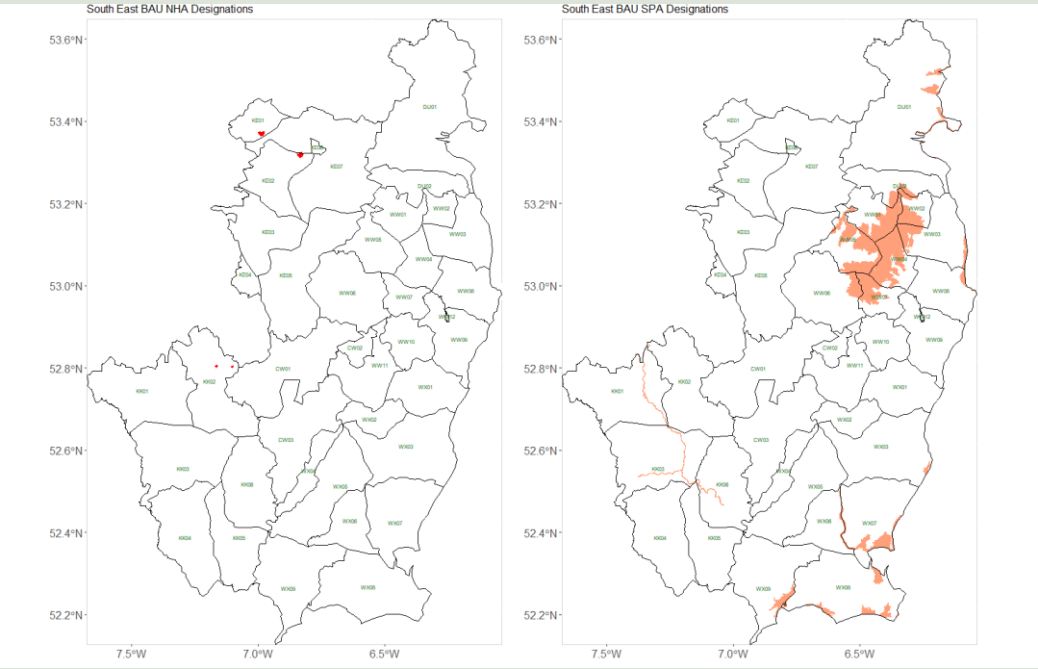



*Figure 11: South East NHA & SPA*

## Managing forest for nature

Biodiversity areas in the South East BAU are managed as part of an annual work programme with the aim of protecting and enhancing their biodiversity value. Examples of biodiversity management include controlling invasive plant species, improving structural and species diversity of forested biodiversity areas, maintaining restored bogs, and species projects. Each year, the biodiversity management work programme prioritises biodiversity areas for management based on their BioClass value and ecological insights gained through ongoing monitoring plus engagement with stakeholders such as the National Parks and Wildlife Service and Inland Fisheries Ireland.

Additional factors influencing selection include the presence of priority habitats under the EU Habitats Directive (e.g. active raised bog or alluvial native woodland) and sites with a long history of forest cover (Old Woodland Sites). The aim is to ensure that resources are directed to sites where biodiversity protection or enhancement works will have the most impact.

Once sites are selected for management, Coillte collaborates with ecologists and foresters to develop tailored management plans. The ecologists assess the site's characteristics and identify the management goals, such as target habitats, while foresters propose the necessary management actions and silvicultural techniques as required. This collaborative process results in a practical, multi-annual plan aimed at achieving the best outcomes for biodiversity and habitat quality.

As part of its commitment to biodiversity, Coillte protects rare, threatened, and endangered (RTE) species across the BAU. The main RTE species that occur in Sout East BAU are listed in Appendix 6.

In addition to site-level conservation measures across the estate, Coillte has invested in several large-scale projects aimed either at restoring habitats of high ecological value or improving the conservation status of forest-dwelling species. Some of these projects have been completed in partnership with other organisations and funding bodies (for example the National Parks and Wildlife Service and EU LIFE-Nature programme). Projects have included a range of habitats including sites with coastal dune systems, raised bogs, blanket bogs, and native woodlands, most of which are designated under the EU Habitats Directive (e.g. SACs). These projects involve large-scale restoration actions such as re-wetting drained bogs, removing invasive species, and promoting natural regeneration of native forest/scrub e.g. biodiversity works in the Raven to restore sand dune habitat.

ⓘ Examples of key nature projects in South East BAU

- Coillte are undertaking nature restoration works in Devils' Glen including controlling invasive species and close to nature forest management. In addition, in conjunction with Inland Fisheries Ireland, river bank restoration and in-stream works to enhance spawning grounds for brown trout are underway.
- A close to nature approach to forest management (Continuous cover forestry CCF) will be used to manage Ballygannon woods. CCF will be implemented to diversify the forest structure and composition. In addition to this Coillte will continue to control invasive species to protect and enhance the biodiversity value of this area.
- In Glenart and Mooreabbey, Coillte will continue to implement CCF and the control of invasive species to protect and enhance the biodiversity value of the area.

## 8.2 Water Management Plans


*Figure 12: A description of each of the five ecological status classes based on the definitions in the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) and the typical ecological responses associated with each class.*

ref. Conditions of our Water: Environmental Protection Agency

Water Quality Restoration Management Plans

The development of these Plans initially required the identification of River Sub Basins within the Coillte Estate where water quality is below a WFD status of 'Good', (see Fig 11 for definitions) and where Forestry has been identified as a Significant Pressure in the EPA's latest assessment report. Planned harvesting and reforestation operations for each of the River Sub Basins where forestry was identified as a pressure was then determined – see Figure 12, Figure 13 and Appendices 7 to 13 for more details.

A review of EPA and LAWPRO's Priority Areas for Action reports, along with available survey data, where relevant, was undertaken. Appropriate Assessment, which states the European Code and includes the WFD status of the River Sub Basin(s), is carried out for all planned harvesting and reforestation works and identifies the appropriate site-specific mitigations to avoid an impact on aquatic receptors.

Operational site monitoring is carried out for the duration of the forest works to ensure the implementation of these mitigations.

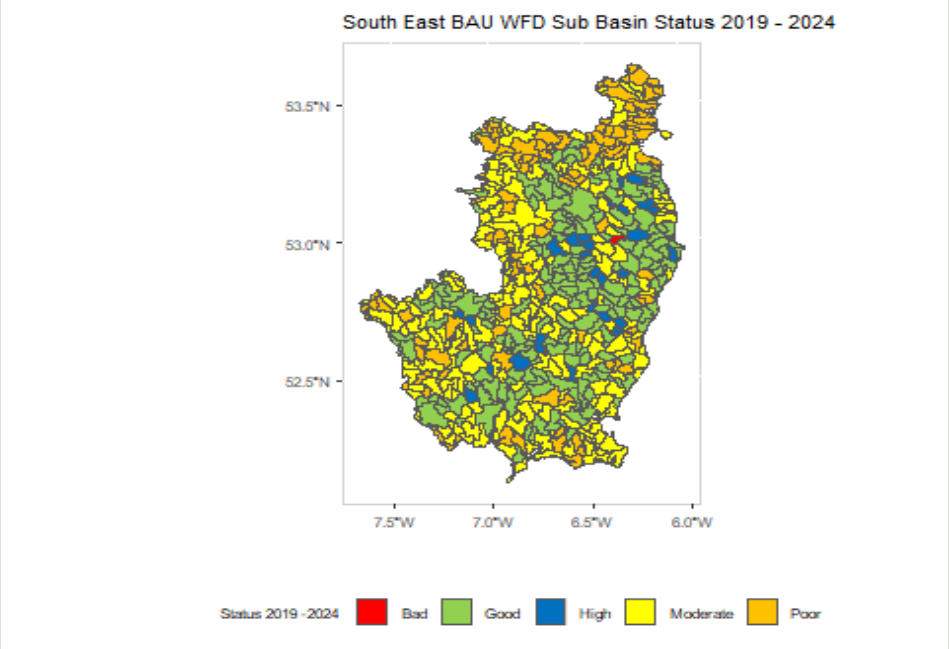



*Figure 13: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basins in South East BAU*

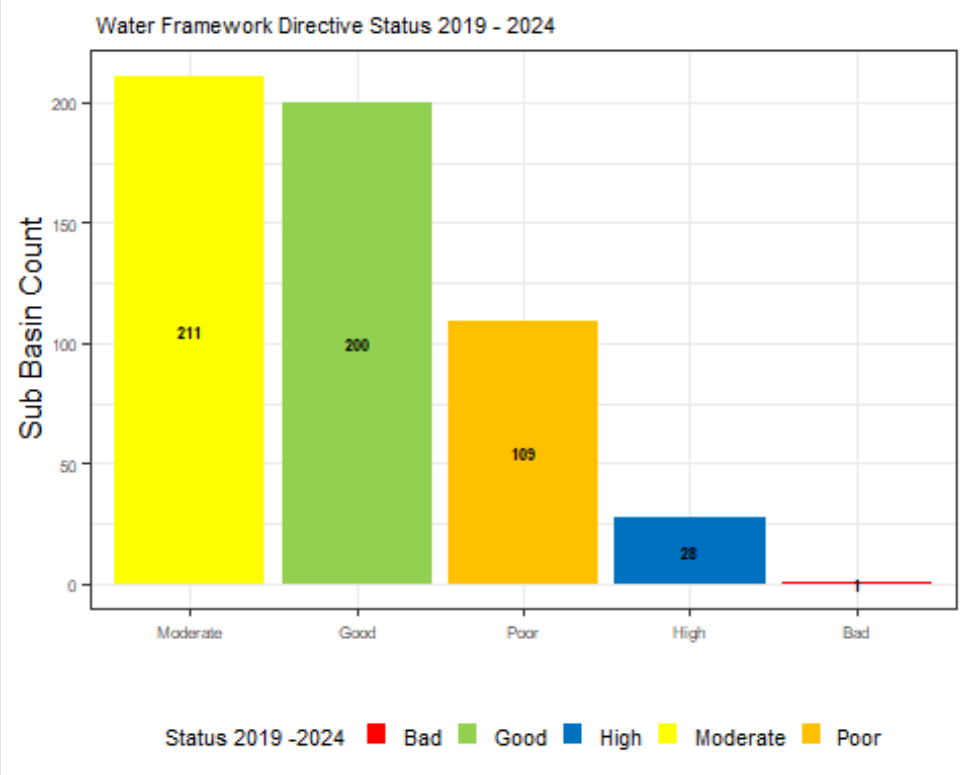



*Figure 14: Water Framework Directive Status - Sub Basins in South East BAU*

| Water Framework Directive Catchments |
| --- |
| Link to site Catchments.ie for further information. |

# 9. Forests for Wood

South East BAU will contribute to the delivery of Strategic vision ambitions by implementing actions across different elements of the Forest for Wood pillar.

- Timber Production: Produce 25 million $m^3$ of certified Irish timber to support the construction of 300,000 homes by 2030.
- Timber Promotion: Promote the use and benefits of wood products to increase the level of timber homes from 20% to 80% by 2050.

Ireland's climate and growing conditions make it one of the most productive regions in Europe for forestry, with relatively fast-growing conifer species that reach maturity in 35-40 years. This accelerated growth rate enables efficient timber production and carbon sequestration, presenting a significant opportunity for sustainable development.

The majority of Coillte's harvested wood is processed by Irish sawmills, which convert raw material into construction timber, pallets, fencing, and other long-life wood products. These products play a key role in supporting Ireland's construction industry by offering a sustainable alternative to imported timber and serving as a carbon storage and low-carbon building solution to the sector.

The Irish wood-processing sector, recognised as a leader in the European market, has invested in modernising processing facilities, making it well-positioned to handle future increases in roundwood supply. The sector has focused on enhancing efficiency and competitiveness through advancements in machinery, grading, and kiln drying technology.

To further drive the use of sustainable wood, Coillte promotes the use of timber in construction as a substitute for carbon-intensive materials like steel and concrete. Timber frame construction and other wood-based building techniques provide viable alternatives that can help Ireland achieve its low-carbon housing targets. Figure 15 below illustrates different stages of the forest cycle.

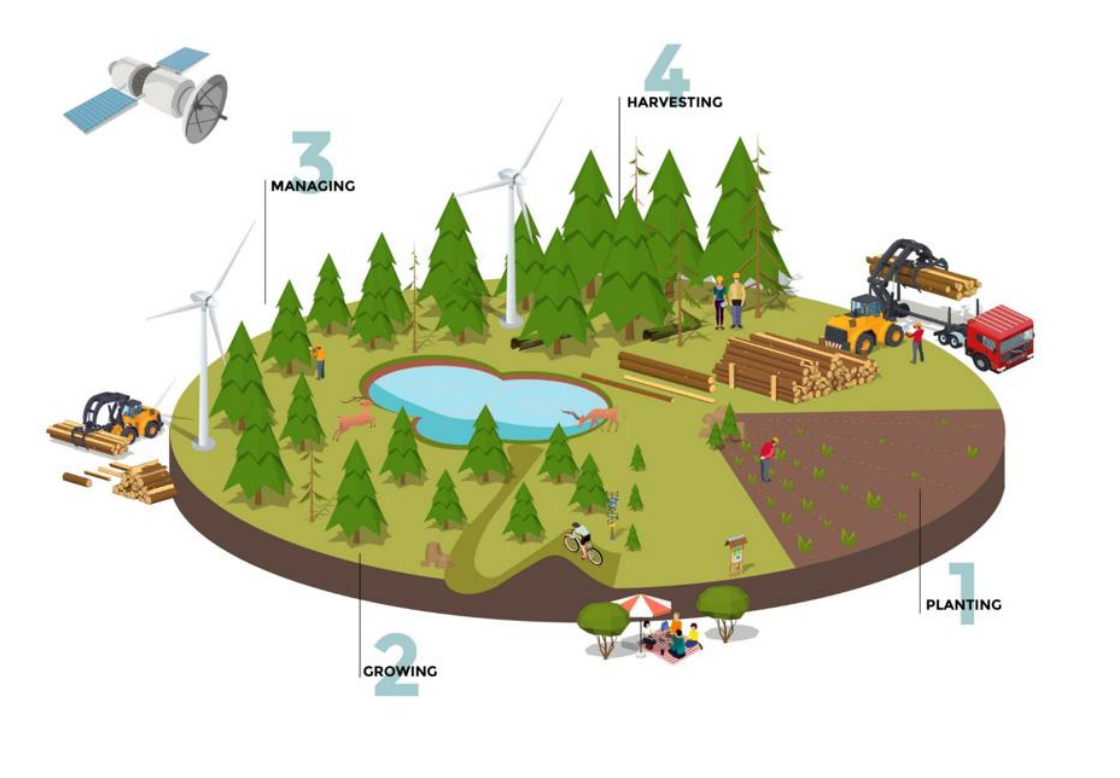



*Figure 15: Forest cycle*

Clearfelling and replanting is the main forest management method in Ireland, shaped by long-standing forestry practices and site conditions. Its use is strictly regulated by the Forest Service and Coillte's Sustained Yield policy, which ensures forests are harvested at a rate that supports sustainability and long-term timber supply. While clearfelling-removing all marketable trees at the end of a rotation (typically 35-45 years)-remains dominant, Coillte is also adopting Low Impact Silvicultural Systems (LISS) in suitable areas. These include Small Coupe Felling, Continuous Cover Forestry, and conversion to broadleaf species. However, due to poor soil fertility and unstable terrain, alternatives to clearfelling are limited. Efforts are made to design felling areas (size, shape and timing) with environmental and landscape considerations in mind.

Thinning: Thinning is a key forest management practice involving staged, selective removal of trees over time to improve forest health, growth, and timber quality. Thinning improves the quality of the forest by regulating the space and light provided for trees as they grow. Coillte follows international best practices by thinning areas, allowed by site conditions, aiming to enhance both quality and yield. Thinning is done predominantly in stable areas, as high winds and exposure limit its use. Due to wind-related risks, most thinning in the BAU involves only 2-3 interventions. More frequent thinning often leads to wind damage and is generally avoided.

CCF: Where conditions allow, Small Coupe Felling and Continuous Cover Forestry (CCF) are employed as an alternative to clear felling. These systems involve the gradual harvesting of trees over time, maintaining continuous forest cover.

## 9.1 Species Composition

The figure below (Fig. 16) shows the primary species group composition in Ha's (000's) of South East BAU over the FMP plan period.

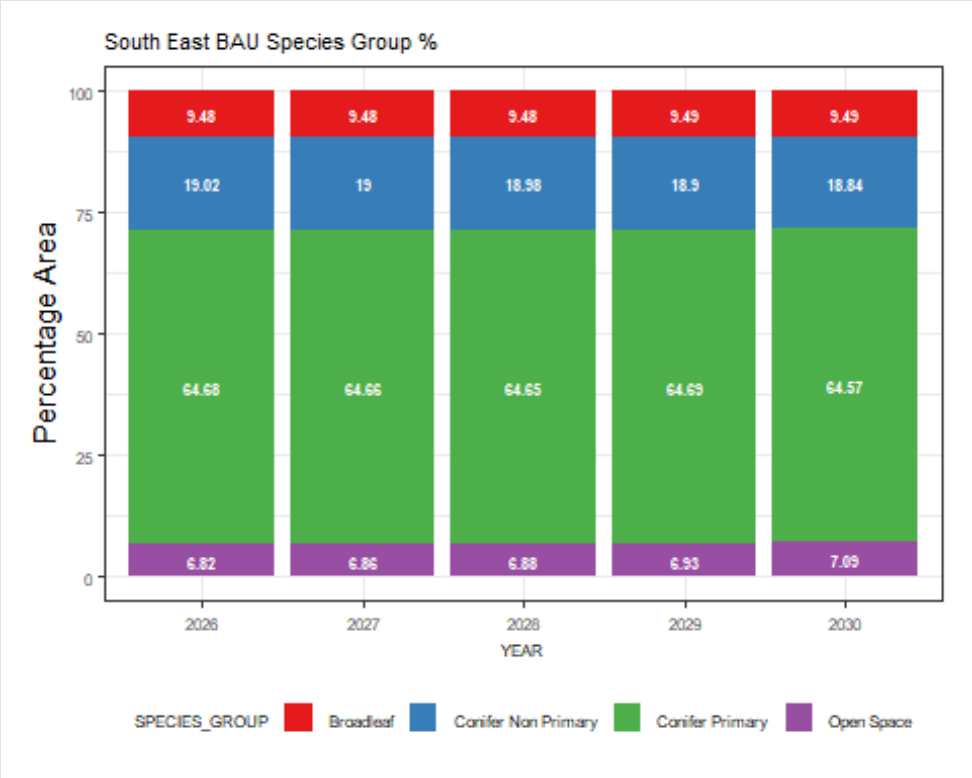



*Figure 16: South East BAU Species Group**

**Our forest species percentages are recorded based on the **primary species identified for each stand**. These figures are used for **summary reporting and longer-term planning projections**. Please note that actual species composition may vary when secondary or non-primary species are considered. This approach ensures consistency in planning while acknowledging natural variability in forest ecosystems*

Species Composition

- The species composition remains relatively static over the time period of the plan. There are minor changes in Open Space, Broadleaf and Conifer primary Sitka spruce.
- Coillte Bio forest initiative focuses on managing 30% of the estate primarily for Nature. These areas include conifer forests planted with Sitka spruce or other non- native species.

## 9.2 Growing volume

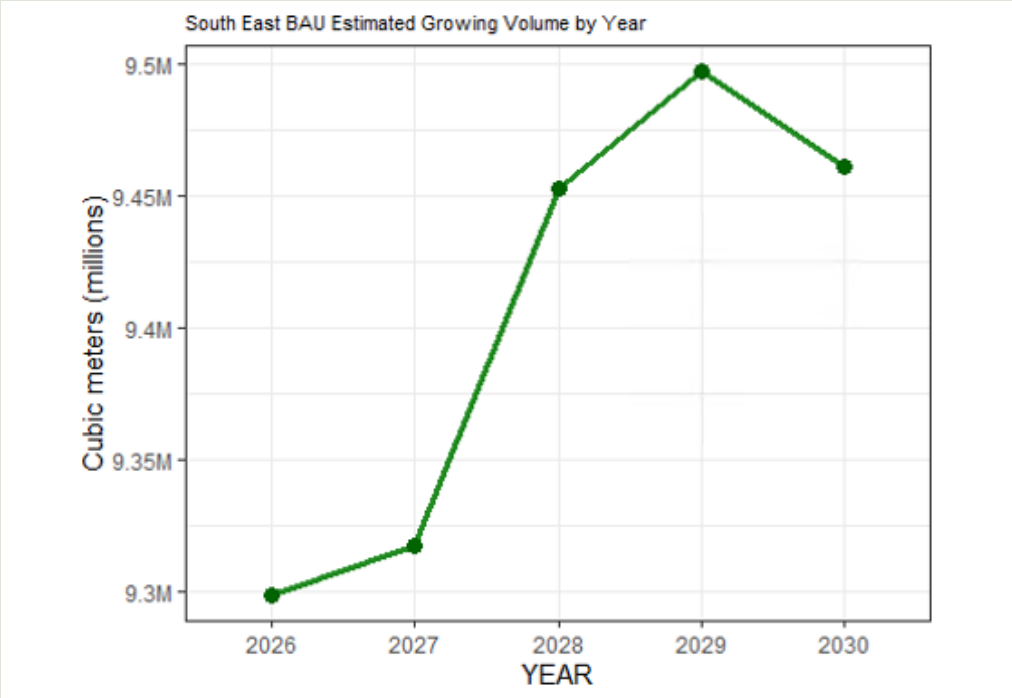



*Figure 17: South East Growing Volume trees $m^3$*

**Growing volume estimates exclude volume in very young stands, generally stands aged over 14 years of age are included in this metric.*

> ⓘ Growing volume
>
> Growing volume is used as an indicator for wood resource sustainability. It is comparing the forest growth (increment) to the volume of the trees being harvested. This indicator shows an increase in standing volume within the South East BAU over the time frame of this plan (Fig. 17).

## 9.3 Harvest Volumes

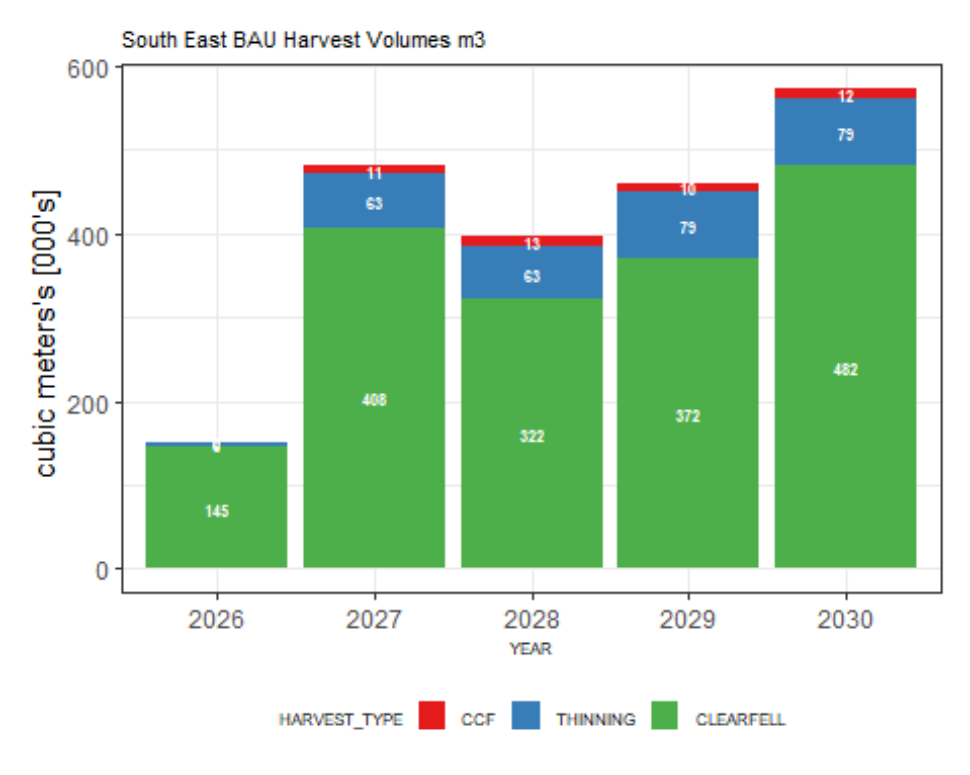



*Figure 18: South East  Harvest Volumes by Harvest Type 000's $m^3$*

ⓘ Harvest Volumes

The above figure (Fig. 18) shows the breakdown of harvest volume by harvest type. Clearfell is the dominant harvest type accounting for c. 83% of the harvested volume with thinning accounting for 14% with the remaining 2% of CFF.

The volume harvested in 2026 is significantly less than other years as a result of reallocating resources to harvest blown volume following Storm Éowyn in winter 2025.

The following figures (Fig. 19-23) illustrate our planned harvesting and planting operations in each forest within South East BAU over the next 5 years.

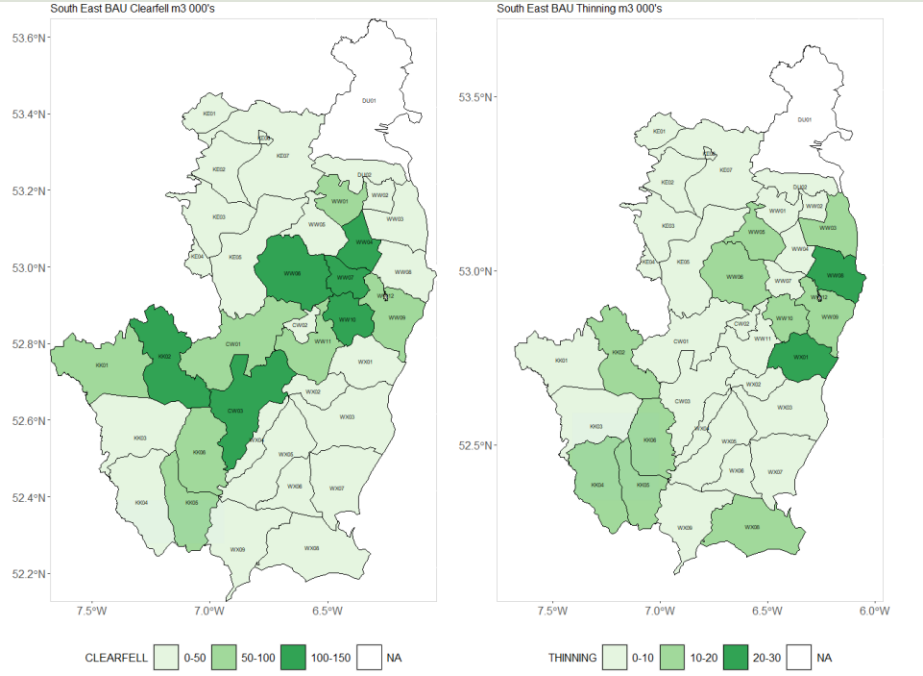



*Figure 19: South East harvest volume clearfell & thinning*

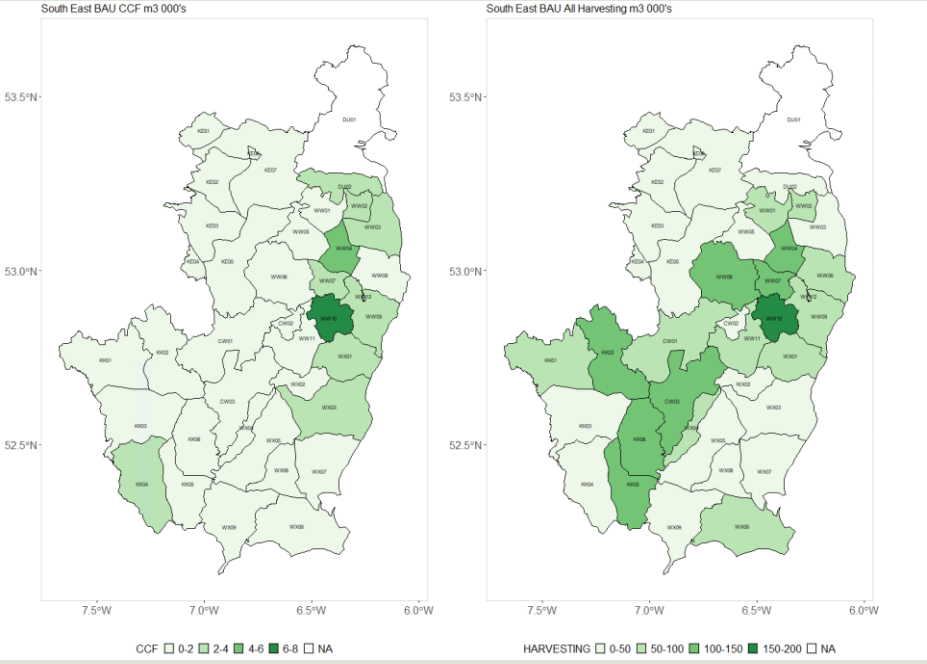



*Figure 20: South East harvest volume CCF & all harvest types*

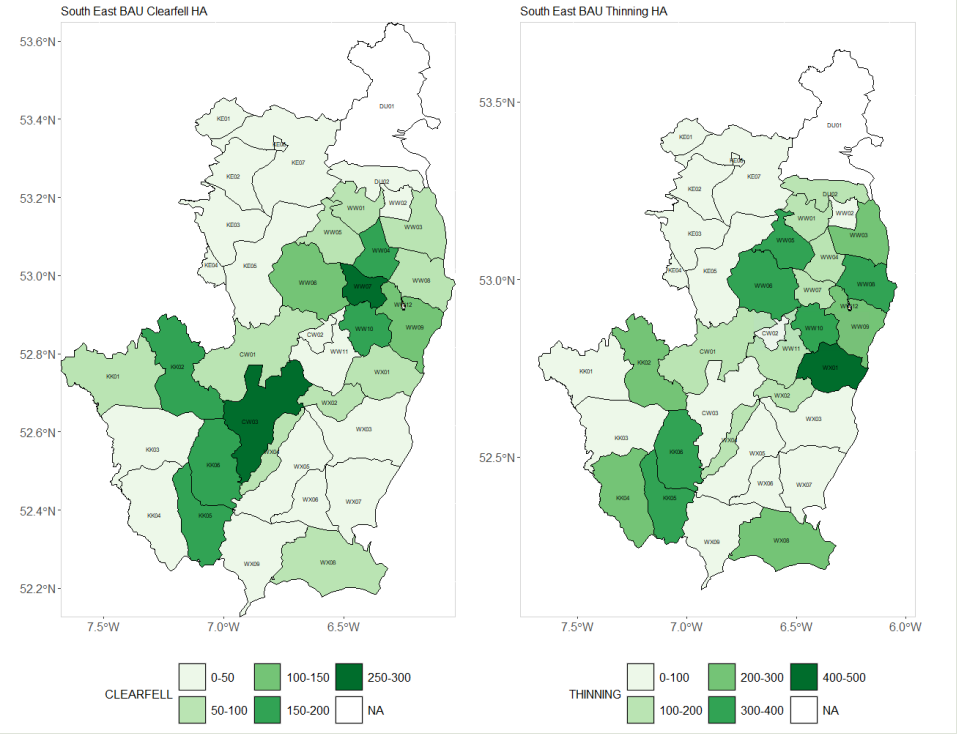



*Figure 21: South East harvest area clearfell & thinning*

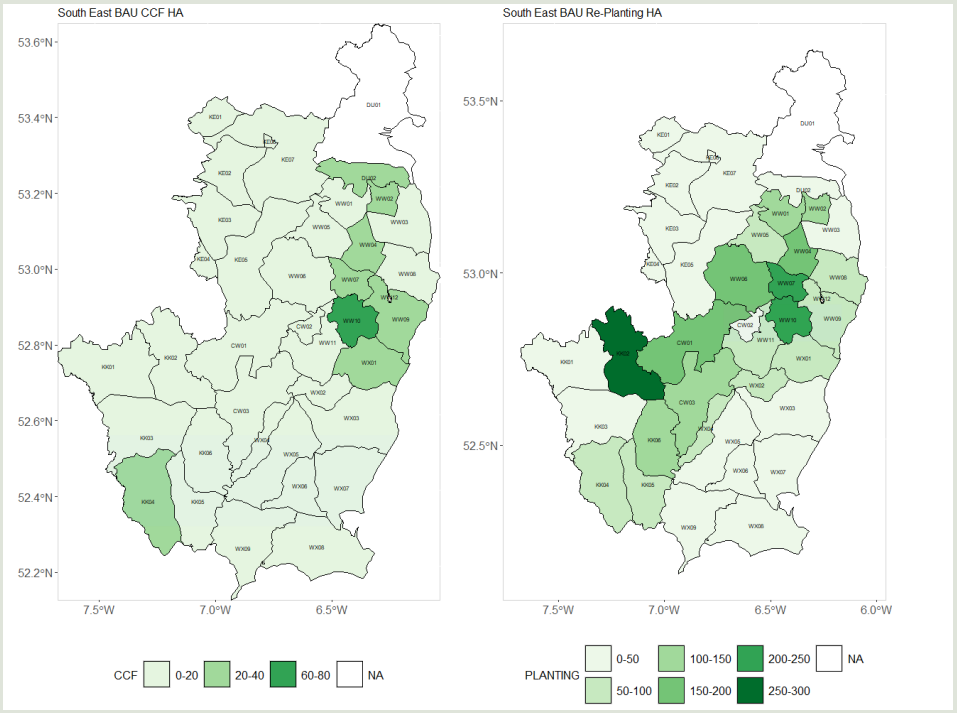



*Figure 22: South East harvest area CCF & re-planting*

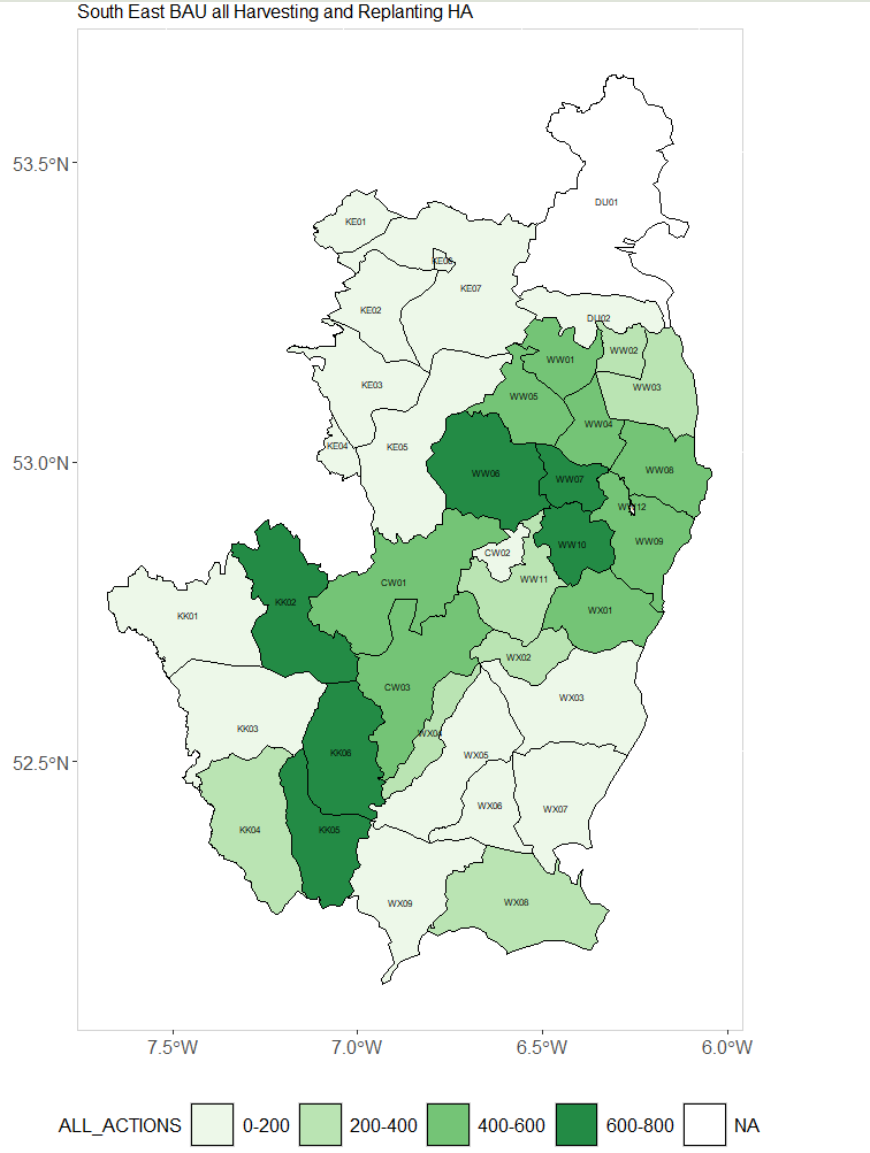



*Figure 23: South East BAU area ha's clearfell, thinning, CCF and replanting*

See Appendices 14 and 15 for a detailed breakdown of harvesting and planting volumes / areas listed per forest over the planning cycle 2026- 2030. Our indicative plans for the period 2031 -2025 are outlined in Appendix 18.

Link to Map-Viewer

Felling plans are also available via Coillte's online Map Viewer.

Updates to these plans are notified to registered stakeholders and published on our website on an annual basis.

## 9.4 Forest Roads

Forest Roads are an essential element of forest infrastructure. They provide access for management, harvesting and transport of timber and enhance the recreational potential of forests. A number of kilometers of new road are constructed each year in the South East BAU and there is also the need for maintenance of the existing road network.

In line with forest management requirements, additional roads may be added to the existing road network. This work is ongoing and may not be completed within the timeframe of this plan. The priority for the road infrastructure over the duration of this plan is to:

- Construct new roads in our forests
- Maintain the existing road infrastructure
- Ensure the roading infrastructure complements and supports harvesting access to the forest.
- Develop road access to areas that are currently inaccessible
- Where required, licences to construct the new roads will be obtained from the relevant regulator

ⓘ Planned new road construction in Sout East BAU

- Over the duration of this plan approximately 50 km of new road will be constructed

# 10. Forests for People

South East BAU will **contribute** to the delivery of Strategic vision ambitions by implementing actions across different elements of the Forest for People pillar.

- **Tourism Investment:** Enable the investment of €100 million in world-class visitor destinations to grow tourism and recreation by 2030.
- **Recreation Expansion:** Double the number of recreation areas to 500 for community wellbeing.
- **Job Creation:** Generate 1,200 new rural jobs to support a low-carbon economy transition.

Coillte's forests provide opportunities to meet society's demands for natural outdoor recreation, health, and wellbeing and to support rural jobs. Coillte as Ireland's largest outdoor recreation provider is fully committed to playing a key role in providing extensive access to the outdoors through its recreation infrastructure and to unlock the benefits of forests for the public. Coillte, through our open forest policy, provides a leading role in the provision of recreational forests for local communities, not only providing outdoor spaces to enjoy, but also creating opportunities for local employment and enterprise. We actively support the Woodlands for Health Initiative, which has demonstrated the direct benefits of forests on people's well-being and mental health.

Coillte are fully committed to upholding and protecting the rights of all our employees and contractors in accordance with Irish and European Union legislation. We ensure full compliance with key employment laws, including those governing fair pay, working hours, health and safety, equality, and the right to join and participate in trade unions. Our policies are regularly reviewed and updated to reflect changes in legislation and best practices. We conduct regular audits and risk assessments to ensure safe and fair working conditions across all levels of our operations. In addition, we provide training and resources to managers and staff to foster a culture of respect, inclusion, and transparency. Clear and accessible grievance procedures are in place to allow employees to raise concerns in confidence, and we take all such matters seriously, ensuring timely and appropriate resolution. Our commitment to workers' rights is central to our values and to the sustainable success of our business.

## 10.1 Social & Cultural Aspects

The South East BAU has large populations centers, including the suburbs of South Dublin (Tallaght, Rathfarnham, and Dalkey) and the coastal areas of Bray, Greystones, Wicklow, Arklow, and Wexford. The towns of Newbridge, Naas, Blessington, Carlow, and Baltinglass dominate the western area of the BAU with finally Kilkenny, New Ross, Gorey, and Enniscorthy to the south. Due to its large population, there is a high utilisation of forests for recreational purposes.

The BAU is home to a rich cultural and archaeological heritage, with numerous ancient monuments, including ringforts, standing stones and medieval ruins scattered throughout the landscape. 308 of these archaeological features are located within Coillte's forests, and efforts are made to preserve them for future generations. See Appendix 16 for more details of archaeological monuments and cultural features in South East BAU.

Many historical land acquisitions contain farmsteads and features representing rural life in the 19th and early 20th century. These are identified and protected within forest management practices and evaluated in terms of their social and historical value. Examples include Tintern in Wexford and Baravore property in

Glenmalure Forest where there is the Crusher House, a two-storey building of cut stone granite built in 1859-60. It is recognised as a fine extant example of a rolls crusher house and is protected during forest operations. Coillte will identify, protect and record all new items of heritage which are discovered on its lands.

The South East BAU offers some of Ireland's most popular outdoor recreational facilities, with many designated areas for recreational activity. Several of these facilities are developed through joint initiatives between Coillte and local communities, including the Dublin Mountains Partnership (DMP), the Wicklow Way Partnership (WWP), and the Wicklow Outdoor Recreation Committee (WORC). These partnerships focus on improving recreation, managing environmentally sensitive sites, and improving awareness on forestry through environmental education, tourism and entrepreneurship incentive.

Avondale Forest Park is a key recreational destination in the BAU, offering family-friendly walking trails, picnic areas, an incredible Treetop Walk & Viewing Tower, and an interactive centre focused on the history of forestry in Ireland. The South East BAU also has several smaller recreational forests that cater to local communities, providing spaces for exercise, relaxation, and wildlife observation. Map on Figure 24 illustrates location of recreational facilities in South East BAU, while numbers of visitors are shown in Figure 25. See Appendix 17 for full list of recreation sites.

Recreation Facilities.

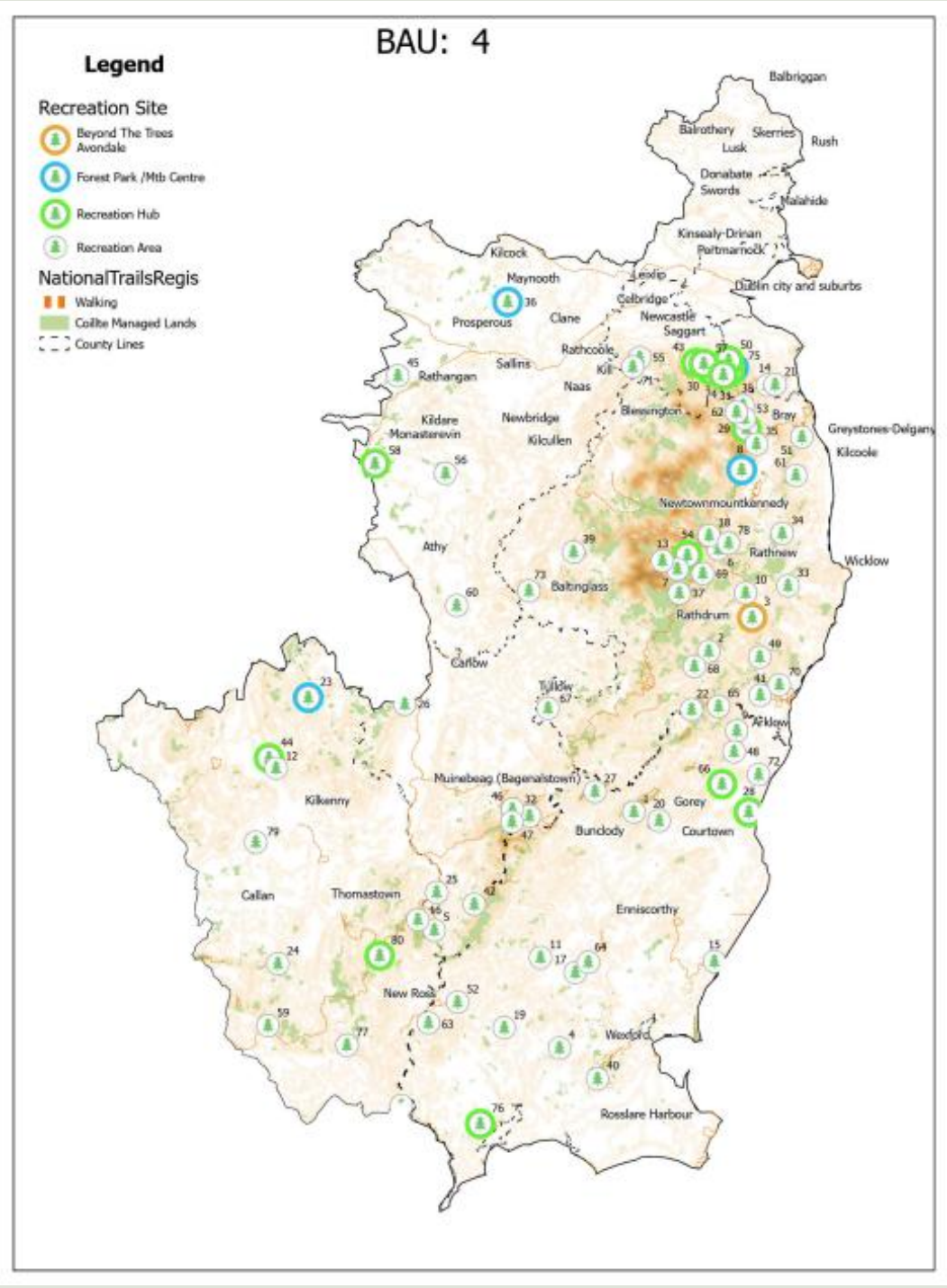



*Figure 24: Recreational facilities in South East BAU (see Appendix 17 for more details)*

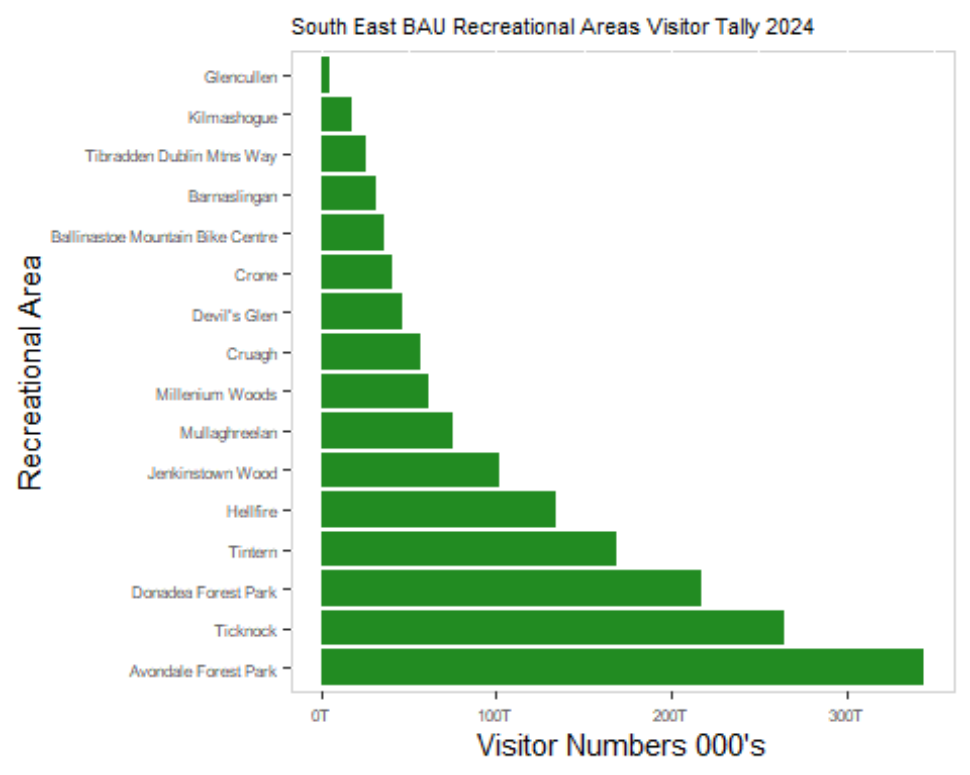



*Figure 25: South East BAU Recreational facilities visitor count*

## 10.2 Recreational Development Proposals on Coillte Lands

Coillte encourages proposals for recreational developments that enhance its existing forest amenities and creates new locations for people to visit. Eligible projects may include new or upgraded trails, picnic areas, and other outdoor recreation infrastructure. Coillte has a long record of collaboration with many local and state agencies including Fáilte Ireland, the Department of Rural and Community Development, Local Authorities, Development Companies, and Local Community Groups to plan, develop, and maintain these facilities.

<u>Submission Process</u>

All recreational development proposals must be submitted via Coillte's Habitat Area Management System (HAMS). To begin, applicants must set up a HAMS account using the links provided below. Once logged in, proposers can complete the Recreation/Trail Proposal Questionnaire available on HAMS.

Existing users can log in directly via the HAMS login portal.

New users must register before submitting a proposal.

ⓘ Considered Submissions Timeline

Only proposals submitted through the HAMS platform will be considered. Submissions made outside this process will not be supported.

Due to the volume of submissions, please allow a minimum of three months for review and response from Coillte.

If the proposal is deemed suitable and will add value to Coillte's recreational offering, Coillte may issue a letter of support to assist with funding applications.

## 10.3 Building Strong Partnerships with Communities

Coillte is committed to fostering meaningful partnerships with local communities across Ireland. We value collaborative efforts that promote sustainable recreation and enhance public access to nature. By working together, we can ensure that recreational infrastructure developed on Coillte lands is well-designed, responsibly maintained, and enjoyed for generations to come. We look forward to supporting community-led initiatives that align with these goals and contribute positively to Ireland's outdoor recreation network.

ⓘ Examples of key recreation projects in South East BAU

- Coillte are planning a development project in Hellfire. The Hellfire project is a development led by South Dublin County Council, supported by Coillte, that will create a new gateway to the Dublin Mountains to accommodate a larger number and wider range of users, and to enhance the experience of the Dublin Mountains for the population of South Dublin, as well as visitors from elsewhere in Ireland and abroad.
- As part of the next phase of the development plan for Beyond the Tress in Avondale, Coillte is exploring potential options for accommodation within the forest park.
- The development and delivery of a masterplan for Donadea Forest park. Focus of this plan will be on sustainability, heritage and nature conservation. Engagement with the local community will continue.

# 11. Forest Management Challenges

Effective management ensures long-term forest productivity and sustainability. Key forest management tasks include dealing with challenges such as pest and disease management, deer management, invasive species control, fire prevention, windblow and management of forest security issues including litter and waste dumping, timber theft, vandalism, crop damage and other antisocial behavior (Fig. 26).

| Photo | Challenge | Coillte's Response |
|---|---|---|
|  | **Pests & Diseases**<br>We work closely with the Forest Service to immediately respond to any threats and adopt a proactive pest and disease management strategy that includes survey and monitoring, education and training, communication, and outbreak management. | • Annual forest health surveys at 150 fixed points and 50 Health Observation Points for bark beetle monitoring.<br>• Regular staff training on key diseases (Phytophthora ramorum, Hymenoscyphus fraxineus).<br>• Engagement with DAFM to facilitate felling licence application for diseased stands<br>• Outbreak Management Group (OMG) for rapid response and communication.<br>• Integrated Pest Management with minimal pesticide use and ESRA completed for each chemical. |
|  | **Fertilisers**<br>Fertilisers are used only when necessary and only in the early stages of crop development in relatively small quantities of slow release fertilisers. | • Applied only where site fertility is low or foliar analysis indicates need.<br>• Applied directly at tree base to reduce runoff.<br>• Quantities applied determined by decision support guidance.<br>• Included in environmental screening. |
|  | **Wild Deer**<br>Browsing and bark-stripping by deer can have a considerable negative impact on any tree species (particularly on broadleaves). Overpopulation of deer can also have severe impact on biodiversity, land use objectives and can be a major hazard to public roads. | • Coillte is a key stakeholder in developing and implementing new Deer management units.<br>• National collaboration with stakeholders in the Irish Deer Management Strategy Group.<br>• Deer Management Plans in affected areas.<br>• Population surveys and control via licensed hunting and adoption of HAMs<br>• Protective measures (fencing, tree guards, selective planting) in high-pressure areas. |
|  | **Invasive Plant Species**<br>Invasive plant species like Rhododendron and Japanese knotweed threaten Irish forests by outcompeting native plants, altering habitats, and spreading diseases. In line with international best practice, Coillte employs a systematic approach for controlling and managing invasive plant species. | • Identification and mapping to prioritise high-risk and high-conservation sites.<br>• Control through manual removal, targeted chemical treatment, and habitat restoration.<br>• Ongoing monitoring and restoration to prevent reinvasion, especially in riparian/biodiversity zones. |
|  | **Forest Fires**<br>Forest fires pose a serious health and safety risk to the public and to people. They are very difficult to control. These fires cause extensive ecological damage to wildlife and habitats, which may take years to recover.<br>The fires can also cause serious damage to forest crops and other material assets. | • Preventive infrastructure: firebreaks and accessible forest roads in high-risk areas.<br>• Seasonal risk monitoring (weather alerts) and fire patrols during high-danger periods.<br>• Coordinated response with fire services; aerial support (helicopters) when needed. |
|  | **Windblow**<br>Catastrophic windblow events are unpredictable and have the potential to cause major disruption to the Forest industry and damage critical infrastructure and recreational areas. Timber supplies may be disrupted and additional demands placed on all forest operations. During and immediately following these events, the health and safety of Coillte's employees, contractors and the public is a priority. | • Develop a Windblow contingency plan<br>• Prioritise the health and safety of employees, contractors and the public.<br>• Collaborate with ESB to facilitate the clearance and maintenance of ESB corridors.<br>• Assess the extent of the damage and revise plans where appropriate.<br>• Ensure setbacks from critical infrastructure are adhered to. |
|  | **Forest Security**<br>Litter, particularly illegal dumping, poses significant risks to forest ecosystems and public safety. The problem is most prevalent in rural and remote areas as well as near urban areas. Other common issues are inappropriate recreation with quads and motorbikes/scooters and risk of major losses through theft, vandalism of property, and crop damage. | • Litter & Waste: prompt removal, CCTV at black spots, coordination with local authorities and litter wardens.<br>• Anti-social behavior: enforcement of by-laws, CCTV/signage, support for national enforcement powers.<br>• Staff engagement with communities and Gardaí to deter poaching, illegal vehicle use, and vandalism. |

*Figure 26: Forest Management Challenges*

Environmental and Social Risk Assessment (ESRA)

An Environmental and Social Risk Assessment (ESRA) is intended to inform the site operational plans, site specific risks, and adoption of appropriate mitigation measures. We complete an ESRA for each chemical used by Coillte. In 2021, as part of our Chemical Use Policy all necessary ESRA's were produced and subsequently reviewed in 2025. Copies can be made available if requested by email to info@coillte.ie.

# 12. Appendices

## Appendix 1. Monitoring Framework in South East BAU

*Table 7: Monitoring table*

| Monitoring Framework Applied In South East BAU | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Pillar** | **Activity** | **Element Being Monitored** | **Monitoring Periodicity** | **Improvement Process** |
| Wood | Harvesting | Harvesting Site & Contractor | Weekly - Determined by site sensitivity & length of operation. | Top non compliances outlined to operational group |
| Wood | Establishment | Silvicultural Activity & Contractor | Weekly - Determined by site sensitivity & length of operation. | Top non compliances outlined to operational group |
| Wood | Establishment | Site Quality & Tending | Surveys completed annually. | Survey results outlined to operational group |
| Wood | Engineering | Engineering site & Contractor | Determined by site sensitivity & length of operation. | Top non compliances outlined to operational group |
| People | Estates | Estates work & Contractor | Monthly - Determined by site sensitivity & length of operation. | Top non compliances outlined to operational group |
| Nature | Ecology | Operational Bio areas | Weekly/ Changes depending on operation type | Addressed through different operational groups |
| Nature | Ecology | Prioritised sites- OWS, HCV | Greater than 10 monitored per year based on prioritisation | BAU Bio Plans |
| Nature | Ecology | Life sites/ restoration projects | Every 5 years if applicable | BAU Bio Plans |
| Nature/ People/Wood | Quality Assurance | Environmental and Health & Safety Documents and Mitigations | 3 Operational Sites per week | EMP & H&S Committee |

*Table 8: Summary of Site Monitoring 2025. **

**Engineering- Summary of Site monitoring 2025**

| Business Area Unit | Number of monitoring forms completed |
|---|---|
| BAU1 | 22 |
| BAU2 | 15 |
| BAU3 | 4 |
| BAU4 | 15 |
| BAU5 | 14 |
| BAU6 | 45 |
| All BAUs | 115 |

**Opportunities for Improvement based on results of monitoring**

- Hazard Management
- Design & Specification Compliance
- Plant & Equipment Maintenance
- Pollution Prevention & Spill Response
- On-site Water Management and Control

**Establishment- Summary of Site monitoring 2025**

| Business Area Unit | Number of monitoring forms completed |
|---|---|
| BAU1 | 730 |
| BAU2 | 451 |
| BAU3 | 536 |
| BAU4 | 673 |
| BAU5 | 670 |
| BAU6 | 481 |
| All BAUs | 3541 |

**Opportunities for Improvement based on results of monitoring**

- Competing Vegetation
- Exclusion zones/Setbacks
- Hazard Identification Risk Assessment (HIRA)
- Natural Regeneration
- Operational Litter

**Harvesting- Summary of Site monitoring 2025**

| Business Area Unit | Number of monitoring forms completed |
|---|---|
| BAU1 | 357 |
| BAU2 | 321 |
| BAU3 | 641 |
| BAU4 | 390 |
| BAU5 | 567 |
| BAU6 | 375 |
| All BAUs | 2651 |

**Opportunities for Improvement based on results of monitoring**

- Urea application
- Brash Management
- Silt and Sediment management
- Exclusion zones
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

**Estates- Summary of Site monitoring 2025**

| Business Area Unit | Number of monitoring forms completed |
|---|---|
| BAU1 | 71 |
| BAU2 | 72 |
| BAU3 | 44 |
| BAU4 | 86 |
| BAU5 | 55 |
| BAU6 | 254 |
| All BAUs | 582 |

**Opportunities for Improvement based on results of monitoring**

- Signage
- Litter
- First Aid Kit Issues
- Training
- PPE

*The reporting of monitoring is subject to change and will be made available on Coillte website.

# Appendix 2. Statutory and Non-Statutory Legislation

*Table 9: Legislation table*

| Legislation Applied In South East BAU | |
|---|---|
| **Policy or Strategy** | **Consideration** |
| EC Habitats Directive and EC Birds Directive<br>(92/43/EEC) as transposed into Irish law under the S.I. No. 477 of 2011 EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (BIRDS AND NATURAL HABITATS) REGULATIONS 2011. | The EU Directives on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora provide for the protection of habitats and species and, where necessary, their restoration to favourable conservation status. Coillte is committed to achieving or maintaining the favourable condition of all Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs) on its lands. All forest operations with the potential to impact these sites are assessed in accordance with the relevant regulatory criteria. Prior to undertaking major projects, Coillte carries out Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), and Appropriate Assessments (AAs) to evaluate potential environmental effects. These assessments form an integral part of project planning and delivery and are subject to approval by the relevant authorities. |
| Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) | The EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) establishes a framework for the protection of rivers, lakes, coastal and ground waters by requiring States to achieve good ecological status for all waters, ensuring that status does not deteriorate in any waters. Coillte is proactively working with the regulatory agencies, such as the Forest Service, Inland Fisheries Ireland, Local Authorities, EPA and NPWS, in deriving Programmes of Measures to be implemented by the forest sector in avoiding and/or minimising the potential impact of forest activities on water quality. This engagement includes participation in national and regional WFD committees and the Blue Dot Programme, which focuses on safeguarding high-status water bodies. |
| Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2021 including the Climate Action Plan 2023 (CAP23). | Commits Ireland to a 51% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 and a net-zero target by 2050. Emission reductions will be realised in the Land Use, Land Use Change & Forestry (LULUCF) sector through the action to 'develop, assess and adopt as appropriate Coillte's Strategic Vision which aims to capture additional carbon dioxide in its forests, soils and wood products by 2050'. Coillte is fully dedicated to supporting the delivery of CAP23, which commits Ireland to a 51% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 and a net-zero target by 2050. |
| EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030 | 'Aims to put Europe's biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030 for the benefit of people, climate and the planet' and outlines actions such as halting and reversing the decline of pollinators, reducing the use and risk of pesticides and planting 3 billion trees by 2030. |
| EU Forest Strategy and the EU Adaptation Strategy | Encourage natural adaptive measures, such as sustainable forest management and integrating climate change adaptation into forestry practices. They consider future changes like rising CO2 levels and temperatures, shifting pest patterns, increased risk of forest fires, changing water availability, and changing storm patterns affecting forestry operations. |
| EU's Land Use, Land Use Change & Forestry (LULUCF) Regulation 23 | Mandates that each member state absorbs as much CO2 as they emit. Ireland, having consistently contributed to GHG emissions between 1990 and 2021, needs to increase its afforestation rate and improve land management to become a carbon sink. |
| Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) | As an FSC certified organization, we are dedicated to the responsible management of forests and the sustainable production of timber. Our certification ensures that our forestry practices maintain the health of ecosystems, protect biodiversity, and respect the rights of local communities. By adhering to the FSC standards, we supply our customers certified with timber that is sustainably harvested. This certification reflects our commitment to environmental stewardship, allowing us to contribute positively to the forestry sector while meeting the growing demand for responsibly sourced timber products. |
| 4th National Biodiversity Action Plan 2023-2030 | The NBAP sets the national biodiversity agenda for the period 2023-2030 and aims to deliver the transformative changes required to the ways in which we value and protect nature. Plans demonstrate Ireland's continuing commitment to meeting and acting on its obligations to protect our biodiversity for the benefit of future generations through a series of targeted strategies and actions. It is a concrete effort on the part of those at the forefront of protecting biodiversity in Ireland to clearly identify the challenges we face, to lay out the actions we will take and, moreover, |

| | |
|---|---|
| | to hold ourselves to a wide range of forward looking and ambitious commitments at local, regional and national level. |
| National Outdoor Recreation Strategy 2023-2027 | Provides a strategic, collaborative framework to facilitate the consolidation and sustainable growth of the outdoor recreation sector. |
| National Retrofit Plan | Commits Ireland to have 500,000 homes retrofitted to a Building Energy Rating of B2/cost optimal or carbon equivalent by 2030. Energy efficient timber products can play a role in meeting these targets. |
| Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) | As a PEFC-certified organization, we are committed to managing our forests sustainably while meeting environmental, social, and economic standards. Our forest management practices are independently audited to demonstrate they protect biodiversity, uphold the rights of local communities, and contribute to long-term forest conservation. This certification reflects our commitment to environmental stewardship, allowing us to contribute positively to the forestry sector while meeting the growing demand for responsibly sourced timber products. |

# Appendix 3. Forest Management Plan Consultation Process

*Table 10: Consultation Process*

| Forest Management Plan Consultation Process | |
|---|---|
| **Phase** | **Description** |
| 1 | 6-week public consultation when initial submissions are received |
| 2 | Coillte review and acknowledge all submissions received during Phase 1 |
| 3 | Draft plans formulated and published. 6-week public consultation when feedback and further submissions are received |
| 4 | Coillte review all stakeholder submissions to draft plan and produce final plan |

# Appendix 4. Forest Code Outline in South East BAU

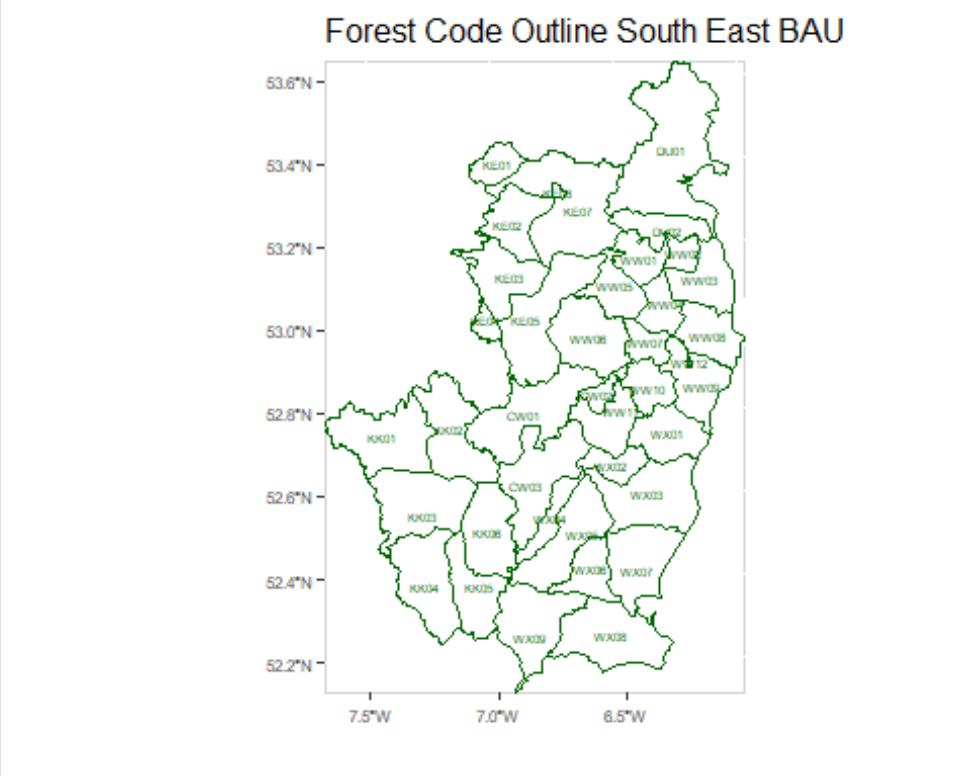



*Figure 27: South East BAU by forest*

# Appendix 5. Forest Code - Forest Name

*Table 11: Forest code Name*

| Forest Name and Code | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Forest Code | Forest Name | Forest Code | Forest Name |
| CW01 | Seskinrea | WW10 | Aughrim |
| CW02 | Hackettstown | WW11 | Shillelagh |
| CW03 | Mount Leinster | WW12 | Avondale |
| DU01 | Dublin | WX01 | Croghan |
| DU02 | South Dublin | WX02 | Sliabh Bui |
| KE01 | Rahin | WX03 | Ballymore |
| KE02 | Lullymore | WX04 | Ballycrystal |
| KE03 | Clonmoyle | WX05 | Castleboro |
| KE04 | Brackney | WX06 | Bree Hill |
| KE05 | Monasterevin | WX07 | Kilbride |
| KE06 | Donadea | WX08 | Forth |
| KE07 | Hortland | WX09 | Tinnacarrick |
| KK01 | Lisdowney | | |
| KK02 | Castlecomer | | |
| KK03 | Danesfort | | |
| KK04 | Pilltown | | |
| KK05 | Mullinavat | | |
| KK06 | Woodstock | | |
| WW01 | Blessington | | |
| WW02 | Glencree | | |
| WW03 | Roundwood | | |
| WW04 | Glendalough | | |
| WW05 | Hollywood | | |
| WW06 | Glen of Imaal | | |
| WW07 | Glenmalure | | |
| WW08 | Glenealy | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| WW09 | Avonmore |

# Appendix 6. Rare Threatened and Endangered Species List (RTE species)

*Table 12: RTE List*

| Rare Threatened and Endangered Species | |
|---|---|
| **Species** | **Ecology and Relevance** |
| Merlin (breeding) | A small falcon species, present in the Wicklow Mountains, which nest on the edge of forests (often in old crows' nests) that adjoin suitable foraging habitat (open moorland and bog). |
| Nightjar (breeding) | An elusive, ground-nesting, nocturnal species and a very rare summer visitor to the southeast. Breeding pairs use clear-felled and recently replanted conifer plantations with suitable foraging habitat available nearby. |
| Red kite (breeding) | A large bird of prey, once extinct in Ireland and successfully reintroduced to Wicklow and Dublin. Nests high up in deciduous trees. |
| Freshwater pearl mussel | A filter-feeding bivalve mollusc. This species lives in fast-flowing rivers with exceptionally clean water. It is not specifically a forest species but can occur in watercourses that flow through forests. |
| Nore freshwater pearl mussel | There is a localised hard-water sub-species of freshwater pearl mussel, found only in the River Nore. |
| White-clawed crayfish | Ireland's only native freshwater crayfish species. It's found throughout the country, including in the eastern regions. They inhabit rivers, streams, canals, and lakes, particularly those with limestone influence. |
| Desmoulin's whorl snail | Largest of the minute whorl snail species. Recorded in various locations across Ireland, including the east. Needs tall-growing vegetation and often associated with reed-beds, marshes, fens, and bordering some waterbodies. |
| Green-flowered helleborine | Usually found in shaded areas under trees, in wet woodland, beech or birch woods. |
| Hairy St John's-wort | A perennial plant of open or partially shaded habitats including woodland edges, clearings and roadside verges. |
| Round-leaved wintergreen (Pyrola rotundifolia subsp. Rotundifolia) | Usually grows with creeping willow on dune slacks, including under conifer plantations on dunes. |
| Greater broomrape | A perennial parasite of leguminous shrubs, especially gorse and broom. |

# Appendix 7. Sub Basin less than status Good 2019 – 2024

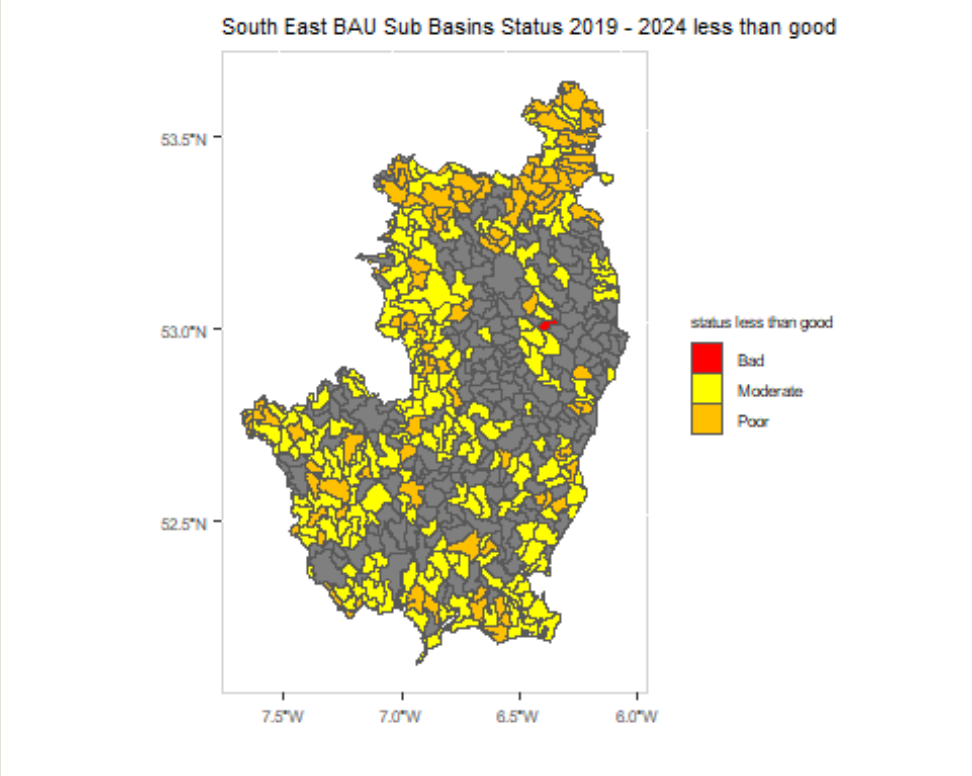



*Figure 28: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basin less than status good 2019 - 2024 in South East BAU*

# Appendix 8. Sub Basin less than status Good 2019 - 2024 by forest activity area

*Table 13: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basin high risk areas*

| Water Framework Directive Sub Basin Status 2019 -2024 less than good with Coillte activity areas ha's in South East BAU | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sub Basin | Status | Clearfell | CCF | Thinning | Planting | Coillte Area | Total Area | Activity % Coillte Area |
| ANNER_030 | Poor | 2.9 | 1.1 | 10.6 | 2.9 | 99.00 | 17.5 | 18 |
| ARDREAGH_010 | Moderate | 3.9 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 24.45 | 10.5 | 43 |
| ARRIGLE_010 | Moderate | 49.7 | 0.0 | 37.6 | 0.0 | 200.08 | 87.3 | 44 |
| ATHY STREAM_030 | Poor | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 79.49 | 1.3 | 2 |
| AUGHNACREW_010 | Moderate | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 4.96 | 2.5 | 50 |
| AUGHRIM (WICKLOW)_010 | Moderate | 9.1 | 31.0 | 13.1 | 0.0 | 200.13 | 53.2 | 27 |
| AVOCA_010 | Poor | 10.3 | 0.0 | 25.5 | 9.5 | 178.75 | 45.3 | 25 |
| AVOCA_020 | Moderate | 0.0 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 346.73 | 12.3 | 4 |
| AVOCA_030 | Moderate | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 218.21 | 6.5 | 3 |
| AVONBEG_010 | Moderate | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 366.75 | 8.0 | 2 |
| AVONBEG_020 | Moderate | 93.7 | 19.0 | 27.1 | 80.7 | 1,145.64 | 220.5 | 19 |
| AVONBEG_030 | Moderate | 66.9 | 0.9 | 53.2 | 54.2 | 846.50 | 175.2 | 21 |
| Abbeylough_010 | Moderate | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 54.17 | 4.1 | 8 |
| BALLINGALE STREAM_010 | Poor | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.1 | 0.0 | 40.98 | 33.1 | 81 |
| BALLYCARNEY STREAM_010 | Moderate | 8.3 | 0.0 | 12.3 | 1.3 | 139.63 | 21.9 | 16 |
| BALLYDONNELL BROOK_010 | Moderate | 23.6 | 0.0 | 17.2 | 60.6 | 459.19 | 101.4 | 22 |
| BALLYDUFF STREAM (WICKLOW)_010 | Poor | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.28 | 1.6 | 10 |
| BANN_060 | Moderate | 8.6 | 0.0 | 16.2 | 8.6 | 107.98 | 33.4 | 31 |
| BANOGE_010 | Moderate | 0.0 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 32.43 | 9.2 | 28 |
| BARROW_100 | Moderate | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 227.28 | 2.7 | 1 |
| BARROW_120 | Moderate | 29.8 | 1.6 | 31.6 | 0.0 | 260.63 | 63.0 | 24 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BARROW_140 | Moderate | 29.9 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 37.01 | 32.9 | 89 |
| BARROW_230 | Poor | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 76.14 | 6.4 | 8 |
| BARROW_240 | Moderate | 23.8 | 5.2 | 14.0 | 29.3 | 378.47 | 72.3 | 19 |
| BEGERIN STREAM_010 | Moderate | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 13.81 | 7.5 | 54 |
| BLACKLION STREAM (CARLOW)_020 | Moderate | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 118.82 | 27.4 | 23 |
| BLACKWATER (KILMACOW)_020 | Moderate | 72.5 | 0.0 | 30.9 | 3.0 | 239.51 | 106.4 | 44 |
| BLACKWATER (KILMACOW)_040 | Moderate | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 17.53 | 9.7 | 55 |
| BLACKWATER (LONGWOOD)_020 | Moderate | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 301.79 | 1.5 | 0 |
| BLACKWATER (WEXFORD)_010 | Moderate | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 22.36 | 6.8 | 30 |
| BORO_040 | Poor | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 86.40 | 4.9 | 6 |
| BORO_050 | Moderate | 6.6 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 5.5 | 92.53 | 15.0 | 16 |
| BORRIS STREAM (SLANEY)_010 | Moderate | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 21.02 | 12.7 | 60 |
| BOYNE_010 | Poor | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 106.25 | 5.4 | 5 |
| BOYNE_040 | Poor | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 12.85 | 6.2 | 48 |
| BRACKAN_010 | Moderate | 0.0 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 54.62 | 6.9 | 13 |
| BRIDGETOWN (WEXFORD)_010 | Moderate | 10.2 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 74.21 | 21.7 | 29 |
| BRIDGETOWN (WEXFORD)_040 | Moderate | 2.2 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 10.46 | 5.7 | 54 |
| BROWNSTOWN (POCOCKE)_010 | Poor | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 45.42 | 4.7 | 10 |
| BURREN_020 | Moderate | 24.8 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 11.1 | 216.16 | 38.4 | 18 |
| CAMAC_010 | Moderate | 0.0 | 0.0 | 31.0 | 0.0 | 144.26 | 31.0 | 21 |
| CAMOLIN STREAM_010 | Moderate | 12.3 | 4.2 | 21.3 | 20.8 | 288.87 | 58.6 | 20 |
| CLERISTOWN STREAM_010 | Poor | 10.0 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 92.71 | 17.5 | 19 |
| CLOGH_010 | Moderate | 14.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 30.8 | 41.38 | 45.1 | 109 |
| CLONMORE RIVER (SLANEY)_010 | Poor | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 46.59 | 2.3 | 5 |
| CLONSHANBO_010 | Poor | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 180.31 | 5.3 | 3 |
| COOLREE STREAM_010 | Moderate | 4.7 | 0.0 | 13.5 | 0.0 | 47.99 | 18.2 | 38 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COROCK_020 | Moderate | 11.0 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 93.55 | 15.7 | 17 |
| DERRY_040 | Moderate | 2.9 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 108.67 | 11.2 | 10 |
| DERRY_050 | Moderate | 9.0 | 1.1 | 44.3 | 17.2 | 350.64 | 71.6 | 20 |
| DININ (NORTH)_020 | Moderate | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.8 | 0.0 | 38.10 | 13.8 | 36 |
| DININ (NORTH)_030 | Moderate | 1.2 | 0.0 | 38.0 | 50.5 | 194.62 | 89.7 | 46 |
| DODDER_040 | Moderate | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 43.64 | 5.6 | 13 |
| DOUGLAS (BALLON)_010 | Moderate | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 5.11 | 5.0 | 98 |
| DUISKE_020 | Moderate | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 94.82 | 9.7 | 10 |
| DUNCORMICK_010 | Poor | 12.1 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 8.8 | 21.21 | 27.0 | 127 |
| DUNCORMICK_020 | Poor | 4.3 | 0.0 | 23.1 | 14.1 | 112.01 | 41.5 | 37 |
| FIGILE_020 | Moderate | 15.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 233.87 | 15.8 | 7 |
| GLENDASAN_010 | Moderate | 1.7 | 7.8 | 13.5 | 0.0 | 191.58 | 23.0 | 12 |
| GLENEALO_020 | Bad | 78.2 | 0.0 | 12.7 | 59.6 | 560.41 | 150.5 | 27 |
| GLENMACNASS_010 | Moderate | 26.1 | 0.0 | 17.6 | 16.6 | 329.87 | 60.3 | 18 |
| GLORY_010 | Poor | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 45.14 | 3.6 | 8 |
| GLORY_020 | Moderate | 5.9 | 24.1 | 2.7 | 23.3 | 391.21 | 56.0 | 14 |
| GORTEENAHILLA_010 | Moderate | 23.0 | 0.0 | 40.9 | 23.0 | 228.60 | 86.9 | 38 |
| GOUL_020 | Poor | 0.0 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 144.38 | 3.9 | 3 |
| GOWRAN_010 | Moderate | 12.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.1 | 31.55 | 24.2 | 77 |
| GREESE_050 | Poor | 0.0 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.78 | 4.1 | 24 |
| GREESE_060 | Moderate | 0.0 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.15 | 4.5 | 55 |
| HEATHPARK STREAM_010 | Moderate | 11.9 | 1.6 | 44.4 | 9.9 | 165.15 | 67.8 | 41 |
| Hill Camlin_010 | Moderate | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 85.52 | 3.2 | 4 |
| JOHNSTOWN (Wexford)_010 | Moderate | 15.5 | 0.0 | 16.6 | 0.0 | 83.91 | 32.1 | 38 |
| KILDAVIN STREAM_010 | Moderate | 5.5 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 144.51 | 13.9 | 10 |
| KILNANTOGE_LOWER_010 | Moderate | 9.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 77.60 | 14.7 | 19 |
| KILRUDDERY_DEERPARK_010 | Moderate | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 12.52 | 5.6 | 45 |
| KING'S (LIFFEY)_010 | Poor | 18.7 | 0.0 | 37.6 | 13.8 | 748.69 | 70.1 | 9 |
| Kilcoole Stream_010 | Moderate | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.1 | 0.0 | 56.51 | 17.1 | 30 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Knockwilliam_010 | Moderate | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.79 | 5.8 | 208 |
| LASK_020 | Moderate | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.3 | 0.0 | 21.02 | 18.3 | 87 |
| LERR_010 | Moderate | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.41 | 2.0 | 45 |
| LIFFEY_030 | Moderate | 16.2 | 1.5 | 110.2 | 39.1 | 663.37 | 167.0 | 25 |
| LINGAUN_030 | Moderate | 1.2 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 21.76 | 5.6 | 26 |
| LISDOWNEY_010 | Moderate | 5.1 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 6.0 | 55.24 | 21.4 | 39 |
| LITTLE ARRIGLE_010 | Moderate | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 68.92 | 5.9 | 9 |
| MONEFELIM_030 | Moderate | 8.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 31.6 | 133.79 | 39.8 | 30 |
| MULMONTRY_010 | Moderate | 6.3 | 0.0 | 107.3 | 4.9 | 214.77 | 118.5 | 55 |
| NEWCASTLE (WICKLOW)_010 | Moderate | 1.9 | 0.0 | 26.2 | 0.0 | 72.32 | 28.1 | 39 |
| NEWTOWNMOUNTKENNEDY_020 | Moderate | 3.8 | 0.0 | 21.2 | 5.6 | 101.75 | 30.6 | 30 |
| NORE_120 | Moderate | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 31.40 | 11.5 | 37 |
| NORE_220 | Moderate | 0.0 | 0.0 | 24.8 | 0.0 | 101.82 | 24.8 | 24 |
| NORE_230 | Moderate | 31.6 | 0.0 | 46.3 | 33.2 | 386.40 | 111.1 | 29 |
| NORE_240 | Moderate | 0.0 | 0.0 | 35.7 | 12.6 | 105.43 | 48.3 | 46 |
| NUENNA_010 | Moderate | 28.6 | 0.0 | 12.0 | 8.4 | 177.46 | 49.0 | 28 |
| NUENNA_020 | Poor | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 69.54 | 3.1 | 4 |
| OWENADOHER_010 | Moderate | 0.0 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 286.69 | 8.3 | 3 |
| OWENDUFF (WEXFORD)_010 | Moderate | 3.5 | 0.0 | 44.1 | 4.4 | 81.71 | 52.0 | 64 |
| OW_010 | Moderate | 17.3 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 26.7 | 369.52 | 48.6 | 13 |
| OW_020 | Moderate | 135.4 | 23.8 | 178.0 | 211.9 | 2,392.30 | 549.1 | 23 |
| OW_030 | Moderate | 14.0 | 3.1 | 5.7 | 2.1 | 287.14 | 24.9 | 9 |
| POLLANASSA_040 | Moderate | 1.4 | 0.0 | 108.7 | 1.4 | 154.75 | 111.5 | 72 |
| POLLMOUNTY_010 | Moderate | 9.9 | 7.1 | 57.1 | 28.9 | 535.22 | 103.0 | 19 |
| SLANEY_030 | Moderate | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.0 | 0.0 | 86.06 | 16.0 | 19 |
| SLANEY_120 | Moderate | 9.5 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 108.23 | 12.6 | 12 |
| SLATE_030 | Poor | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 58.11 | 1.5 | 3 |
| SLATE_060 | Moderate | 10.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 160.14 | 11.3 | 7 |
| SMARTSCASTLE STREAM_010 | Moderate | 2.8 | 0.0 | 58.2 | 26.7 | 199.61 | 87.7 | 44 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SMARTSCASTLE STREAM_020 | Moderate | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 32.88 | 1.9 | 6 |
| SOW_010 | Moderate | 34.2 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 23.0 | 244.34 | 68.2 | 28 |
| SOW_040 | Moderate | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.6 | 0.0 | 50.50 | 12.6 | 25 |
| THREE TROUTS STREAM_010 | Moderate | 11.8 | 0.0 | 11.6 | 0.0 | 84.85 | 23.4 | 28 |
| TINNOKILLA STREAM_010 | Moderate | 0.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 44.53 | 2.9 | 7 |
| TULLY STREAM_040 | Moderate | 8.4 | 0.0 | 28.8 | 0.0 | 153.38 | 37.2 | 24 |
| ULLID_010 | Moderate | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.9 | 1.7 | 37.60 | 19.6 | 52 |
| URRIN_020 | Moderate | 5.6 | 0.0 | 29.0 | 2.9 | 221.17 | 37.5 | 17 |

# Appendix 9. Sub Basin map forestry identified as a significant pressure

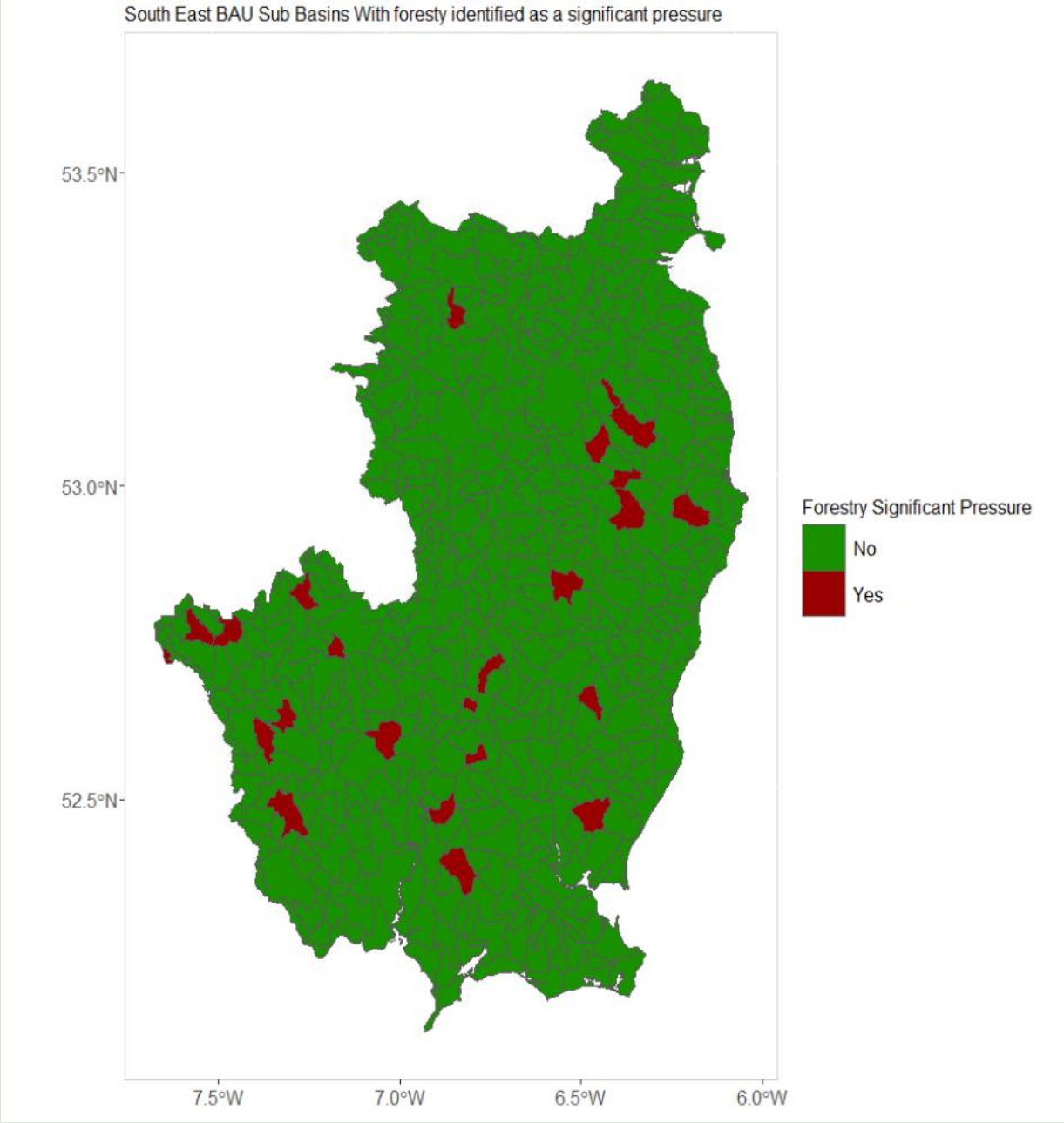



*Figure 29: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basins forestry pressure in South-East BAU*

# Appendix 10. Sub Basin high risk areas by forestry activity

*Table 14: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basin high risk areas*

| Water Framework Directive Sub Basin Status 2019 - 2024<br>high risk forestry Coillte activity areas ha's in South East BAU | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sub Basin | Status | Clearfell | CCF | Thinning | Planting | Coillte Area | Total Area | Activity % Coillte Area |
| ASKINVILLAR STREAM_010 | Good | 2.9 | 0.0 | 16.3 | 0.0 | 105.16 | 19.2 | 18 |
| AVONBEG_030 | Moderate | 66.9 | 0.9 | 53.2 | 54.2 | 846.50 | 175.2 | 21 |
| AVONMORE_020 | Good | 76.9 | 15.8 | 40.3 | 68.6 | 1,017.86 | 201.6 | 20 |
| CAMOLIN STREAM_010 | Moderate | 12.3 | 4.2 | 21.3 | 20.8 | 288.87 | 58.6 | 20 |
| CASTLECOMER STREAM_010 | Good | 2.5 | 0.0 | 35.7 | 4.3 | 104.83 | 42.5 | 41 |
| CLASHAVEY RIVER_010 | Good | 17.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 160.15 | 17.7 | 11 |
| DERRY_010 | Good | 1.4 | 0.0 | 66.1 | 0.0 | 314.66 | 67.5 | 21 |
| GLENEALO_020 | Bad | 78.2 | 0.0 | 12.7 | 59.6 | 560.41 | 150.5 | 27 |
| GLORY_020 | Moderate | 5.9 | 24.1 | 2.7 | 23.3 | 391.21 | 56.0 | 14 |
| GORTEENAHILLA _010 | Moderate | 23.0 | 0.0 | 40.9 | 23.0 | 228.60 | 86.9 | 38 |
| HEATHPARK STREAM_010 | Moderate | 11.9 | 1.6 | 44.4 | 9.9 | 165.15 | 67.8 | 41 |
| KING'S (LIFFEY)_010 | Poor | 18.7 | 0.0 | 37.6 | 13.8 | 748.69 | 70.1 | 9 |
| MUCKALEE_010 | High | 34.7 | 0.0 | 16.2 | 16.8 | 177.48 | 67.7 | 38 |
| POLLMOUNTY_0 10 | Moderate | 9.9 | 7.1 | 57.1 | 28.9 | 535.22 | 103.0 | 19 |
| POTTER'S_010 | Good | 4.9 | 0.0 | 23.1 | 5.1 | 367.79 | 33.1 | 9 |
| SLATE_030 | Poor | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 58.11 | 1.5 | 3 |
| SOW_010 | Moderate | 34.2 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 23.0 | 244.34 | 68.2 | 28 |

# Appendix 11. Sub Basin Map forestry as significant pressure with less than status Good 2019 -2024

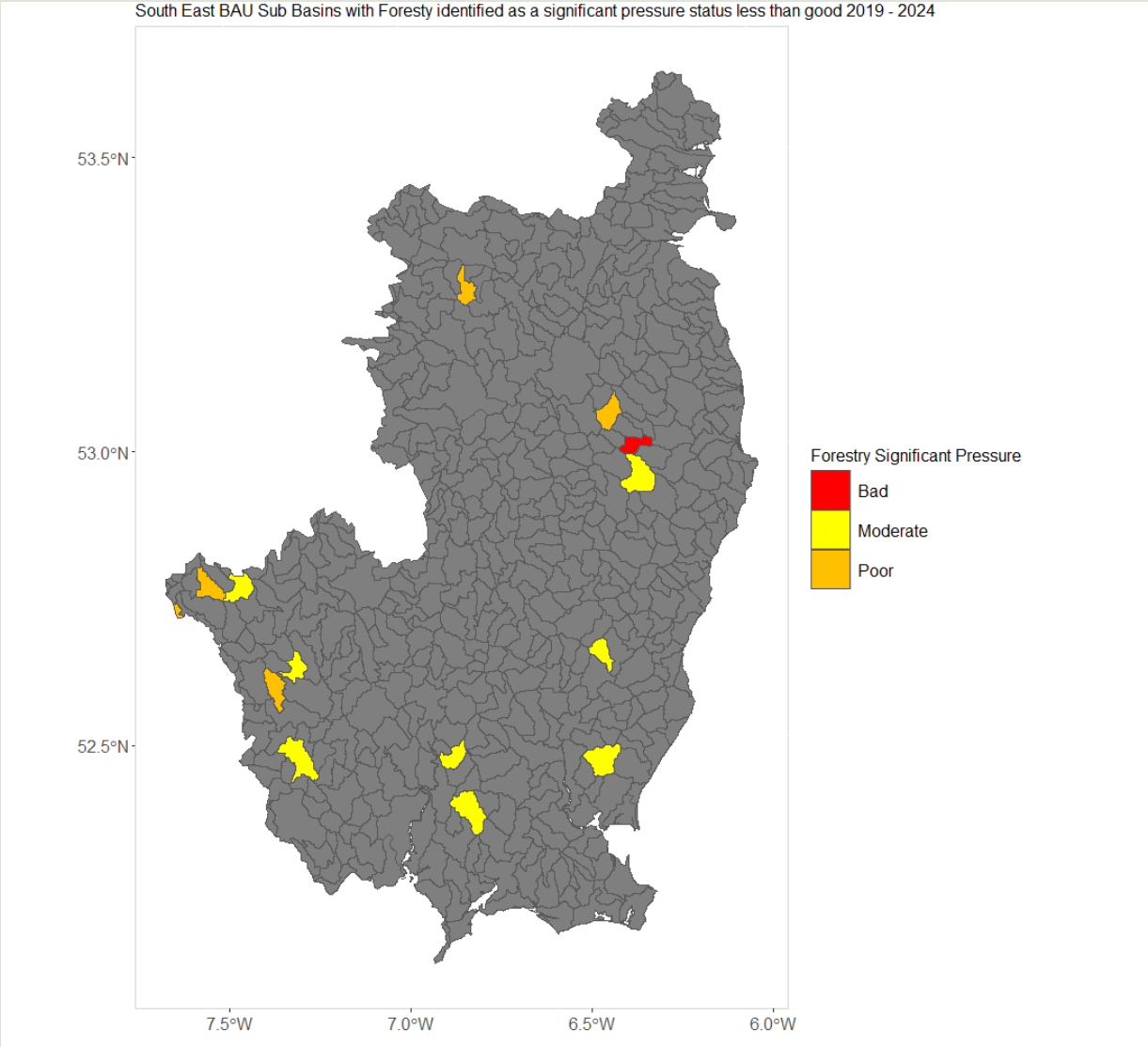



*Figure 30: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basins Forestry pressure in South East BAU*

# Appendix 12. Sub Basin high risk by forestry activity areas

*Table 15: Water Framework Directive Units - Sub Basin high risk areas*

| Water Framework Directive Sub Basin high risk forestry with Status less than good 2019 - 2024 Coillte activity areas ha's in South East BAU | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sub Basin | Status | Clearfell | CCF | Thinning | Planting | Coillte Area | Total Area | Activity % Coillte Area |
| AVONBEG_030 | Moderate | 66.9 | 0.9 | 53.2 | 54.2 | 846.50 | 175.2 | 21 |
| CAMOLIN STREAM_010 | Moderate | 12.3 | 4.2 | 21.3 | 20.8 | 288.87 | 58.6 | 20 |
| GLENEALO_020 | Bad | 78.2 | 0.0 | 12.7 | 59.6 | 560.41 | 150.5 | 27 |
| GLORY_020 | Moderate | 5.9 | 24.1 | 2.7 | 23.3 | 391.21 | 56.0 | 14 |
| GORTEENAHILLA_010 | Moderate | 23.0 | 0.0 | 40.9 | 23.0 | 228.60 | 86.9 | 38 |
| HEATHPARK STREAM_010 | Moderate | 11.9 | 1.6 | 44.4 | 9.9 | 165.15 | 67.8 | 41 |
| KING'S (LIFFEY)_010 | Poor | 18.7 | 0.0 | 37.6 | 13.8 | 748.69 | 70.1 | 9 |
| POLLMOUNTY_010 | Moderate | 9.9 | 7.1 | 57.1 | 28.9 | 535.22 | 103.0 | 19 |
| SLATE_030 | Poor | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 58.11 | 1.5 | 3 |
| SOW_010 | Moderate | 34.2 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 23.0 | 244.34 | 68.2 | 28 |

# Appendix 13. Catchment & sub-catchments in South East BAU

*Table 16: Water Framework Directive Units - Catchment and Sub Catchments in South East BAU*

| Water Framework Directive Units in South East BAU | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sub Catchment Name | Sub Catchment Code | Catchment Code | Catchment Name |
| Anner_SC_010 | 16_24 | 16 | Suir |
| Avoca_SC_010 | 10_3 | 10 | Ovoca-Vartry |
| Avoca_SC_020 | 10_9 | 10 | Ovoca-Vartry |
| Avonbeg_SC_010 | 10_10 | 10 | Ovoca-Vartry |
| Avonmore_SC_010 | 10_6 | 10 | Ovoca-Vartry |
| Avonmore_SC_020 | 10_7 | 10 | Ovoca-Vartry |
| Ballough[Stream]_SC_010 | 08_6 | 08 | Nanny-Delvin |
| Bann[Wexford]_SC_010 | 12_13 | 12 | Slaney & Wexford Harbour |
| Barrow_SC_040 | 14_20 | 14 | Barrow |
| Barrow_SC_050 | 14_17 | 14 | Barrow |
| Barrow_SC_060 | 14_18 | 14 | Barrow |
| Barrow_SC_070 | 14_12 | 14 | Barrow |
| Barrow_SC_080 | 14_2 | 14 | Barrow |
| Barrow_SC_090 | 14_13 | 14 | Barrow |
| Barrow_SC_100 | 14_4 | 14 | Barrow |
| Barrow_SC_110 | 14_5 | 14 | Barrow |
| Barrow_SC_120 | 14_8 | 14 | Barrow |
| Barrow_SC_130 | 14_7 | 14 | Barrow |
| Barrow_SC_140 | 14_10 | 14 | Barrow |
| Barrow_SC_150 | 14_19 | 14 | Barrow |
| Blackwater[Kilmacow]_SC_010 | 16_29 | 16 | Suir |
| Blackwater[Longwood]_SC_010 | 07_6 | 07 | Boyne |
| Boro_SC_010 | 12_14 | 12 | Slaney & Wexford Harbour |
| Boyne_SC_010 | 07_4 | 07 | Boyne |
| Boyne_SC_020 | 07_16 | 07 | Boyne |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boyne_SC_030 | 07_2 | 07 | Boyne |
| Boyne_SC_040 | 07_9 | 07 | Boyne |
| Bridgetown[Wexford]_SC_010 | 13_2 | 13 | Ballyteigue-Bannow |
| Broadmeadow_SC_010 | 08_3 | 08 | Nanny-Delvin |
| CURRAGHMORE_SC_010 | 13_3 | 13 | Ballyteigue-Bannow |
| Cahore_SC_010 | 11_1 | 11 | Owenavorragh |
| Corock_SC_010 | 13_5 | 13 | Ballyteigue-Bannow |
| Dargle_SC_010 | 10_5 | 10 | Ovoca-Vartry |
| Delvin_SC_010 | 08_1 | 08 | Nanny-Delvin |
| Derreen_SC_010 | 12_9 | 12 | Slaney & Wexford Harbour |
| DerryWater_SC_010 | 10_2 | 10 | Ovoca-Vartry |
| Derry[Slaney]_SC_010 | 12_11 | 12 | Slaney & Wexford Harbour |
| Dinin[North]_SC_010 | 15_12 | 15 | Nore |
| Dinin[South]_SC_010 | 15_3 | 15 | Nore |
| Dodder_SC_010 | 09_16 | 09 | Liffey and Dublin Bay |
| Erkina_SC_010 | 15_14 | 15 | Nore |
| FORTH_COMMONS_SC_010 | 12_5 | 12 | Slaney & Wexford Harbour |
| Figile_SC_010 | 14_3 | 14 | Barrow |
| Figile_SC_020 | 14_14 | 14 | Barrow |
| Glory_SC_010 | 15_2 | 15 | Nore |
| Goul_SC_010 | 15_15 | 15 | Nore |
| Greese_SC_010 | 14_9 | 14 | Barrow |
| Inch[Wexford]_SC_010 | 11_3 | 11 | Owenavorragh |
| KISHA_SC_010 | 13_4 | 13 | Ballyteigue-Bannow |
| King's[Kilkenny]_SC_010 | 15_11 | 15 | Nore |
| King's[Liffey]_SC_010 | 09_8 | 09 | Liffey and Dublin Bay |
| Lerr_SC_010 | 14_6 | 14 | Barrow |
| Liffey_SC_010 | 09_13 | 09 | Liffey and Dublin Bay |
| Liffey_SC_020 | 09_12 | 09 | Liffey and Dublin Bay |
| Liffey_SC_030 | 09_2 | 09 | Liffey and Dublin Bay |
| Liffey_SC_040 | 09_11 | 09 | Liffey and Dublin Bay |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liffey_SC_050 | 09_7 | 09 | Liffey and Dublin Bay |
| Liffey_SC_060 | 09_6 | 09 | Liffey and Dublin Bay |
| Liffey_SC_070 | 09_14 | 09 | Liffey and Dublin Bay |
| Liffey_SC_080 | 09_5 | 09 | Liffey and Dublin Bay |
| Liffey_SC_090 | 09_15 | 09 | Liffey and Dublin Bay |
| Liffey_SC_100 | 09_1 | 09 | Liffey and Dublin Bay |
| Lingaun_SC_010 | 16_15 | 16 | Suir |
| Lyreen_SC_010 | 09_9 | 09 | Liffey and Dublin Bay |
| Mayne_SC_010 | 09_17 | 09 | Liffey and Dublin Bay |
| Munster_SC_010 | 15_5 | 15 | Nore |
| NEWCASTLE[WICKLOW]_SC_010 | 10_1 | 10 | Ovoca-Vartry |
| Nanny[Meath]_SC_010 | 08_4 | 08 | Nanny-Delvin |
| Nore_SC_050 | 15_16 | 15 | Nore |
| Nore_SC_060 | 15_7 | 15 | Nore |
| Nore_SC_070 | 15_21 | 15 | Nore |
| Nore_SC_080 | 15_8 | 15 | Nore |
| Nore_SC_090 | 15_6 | 15 | Nore |
| Nore_SC_100 | 15_4 | 15 | Nore |
| Nore_SC_110 | 15_19 | 15 | Nore |
| Nore_SC_120 | 15_17 | 15 | Nore |
| Nore_SC_130 | 15_20 | 15 | Nore |
| Nore_SC_140 | 15_18 | 15 | Nore |
| Owenavorragh_SC_010 | 11_2 | 11 | Owenavorragh |
| Owenduff[Wexford]_SC_010 | 13_1 | 13 | Ballyteigue-Bannow |
| PALMERSTOWN_SC_010 | 08_2 | 08 | Nanny-Delvin |
| Pil_SC_010 | 16_27 | 16 | Suir |
| Redcross_SC_010 | 10_8 | 10 | Ovoca-Vartry |
| RyeWater_SC_010 | 09_3 | 09 | Liffey and Dublin Bay |
| Slaney_SC_010 | 12_12 | 12 | Slaney & Wexford Harbour |
| Slaney_SC_020 | 12_16 | 12 | Slaney & Wexford Harbour |
| Slaney_SC_030 | 12_10 | 12 | Slaney & Wexford Harbour |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Slaney_SC_040 | 12_6 | 12 | Slaney & Wexford Harbour |
| Slaney_SC_050 | 12_8 | 12 | Slaney & Wexford Harbour |
| Slaney_SC_060 | 12_3 | 12 | Slaney & Wexford Harbour |
| Slaney_SC_070 | 12_1 | 12 | Slaney & Wexford Harbour |
| Slaney_SC_080 | 12_4 | 12 | Slaney & Wexford Harbour |
| Slate_SC_010 | 14_16 | 14 | Barrow |
| Suir_SC_010 | 16_22 | 16 | Suir |
| Suir_SC_040 | 16_21 | 16 | Suir |
| Suir_SC_140 | 16_16 | 16 | Suir |
| Tinnokilla[Stream]_SC_010 | 12_2 | 12 | Slaney & Wexford Harbour |
| Tolka_SC_010 | 09_10 | 09 | Liffey and Dublin Bay |
| Tolka_SC_020 | 09_4 | 09 | Liffey and Dublin Bay |
| Urrin_SC_010 | 12_7 | 12 | Slaney & Wexford Harbour |
| Vartry_SC_010 | 10_4 | 10 | Ovoca-Vartry |
| WHITEFORT_SC_010 | 12_15 | 12 | Slaney & Wexford Harbour |
| Williamstown_SC_010 | 16_19 | 16 | Suir |

# Appendix 14. Harvest volume by forest in South East BAU

*Table 17: Gross Volumes $m^3$ by Forest in South East BAU*

| Activity Volume $m^3$ on Coillte Estate in South East BAU | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FOREST | ACTIVITY | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 |
| CW01 | CCF | 0 | 122 | 36 | 0 | 304 |
| CW02 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CW03 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 427 |
| DU02 | CCF | 0 | 707 | 1,231 | 166 | 69 |
| KE01 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 227 | 0 |
| KE02 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 344 |
| KE03 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KE04 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 182 | 0 | 0 |
| KE05 | CCF | 0 | 352 | 0 | 987 | 0 |
| KE06 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 271 |
| KE07 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 93 | 0 | 0 |
| KK01 | CCF | 0 | 174 | 0 | 156 | 33 |
| KK02 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 257 | 0 |
| KK03 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 346 | 143 | 0 |
| KK04 | CCF | 0 | 302 | 1,108 | 509 | 1,776 |
| KK05 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KK06 | CCF | 0 | 297 | 195 | 1,202 | 15 |
| WW01 | CCF | 0 | 7 | 0 | 749 | 75 |
| WW02 | CCF | 0 | 432 | 861 | 1,052 | 756 |
| WW03 | CCF | 0 | 1,296 | 206 | 437 | 179 |
| WW04 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 1,627 | 1,362 | 1,379 |
| WW05 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WW06 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WW07 | CCF | 0 | 1,058 | 0 | 0 | 1,494 |
| WW08 | CCF | 0 | 398 | 231 | 174 | 292 |
| WW09 | CCF | 0 | 502 | 852 | 86 | 604 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WW10 | CCF | 0 | 1,394 | 4,055 | 692 | 1,773 |
| WW11 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 176 | 0 |
| WW12 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 |
| WX01 | CCF | 0 | 894 | 518 | 1,375 | 297 |
| WX02 | CCF | 0 | 861 | 0 | 206 | 8 |
| WX03 | CCF | 0 | 488 | 125 | 0 | 1,514 |
| WX04 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 765 | 0 | 0 |
| WX05 | CCF | 0 | 458 | 0 | 0 | 330 |
| WX06 | CCF | 0 | 465 | 94 | 0 | 0 |
| WX07 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| WX08 | CCF | 0 | 464 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WX09 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CW01 | CLEARFELL | 7,557 | 28,433 | 21,153 | 0 | 11,376 |
| CW02 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 0 | 1,432 | 204 | 0 |
| CW03 | CLEARFELL | 4,375 | 26,607 | 39,770 | 33,143 | 24,230 |
| DU02 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 5,020 | 7,632 | 1,341 | 26,541 |
| KE01 | CLEARFELL | 1,592 | 0 | 0 | 822 | 0 |
| KE02 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 799 | 10,486 |
| KE03 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 3,090 | 0 | 1,998 | 8,134 |
| KE04 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19,438 |
| KE05 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KE06 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KE07 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 0 | 99 | 1,059 | 431 |
| KK01 | CLEARFELL | 14,672 | 0 | 3,138 | 14,955 | 19,570 |
| KK02 | CLEARFELL | 41,206 | 29,185 | 35,186 | 7,226 | 16,310 |
| KK03 | CLEARFELL | 4,588 | 0 | 3,182 | 0 | 0 |
| KK04 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 11,996 | 0 | 661 | 20,486 |
| KK05 | CLEARFELL | 701 | 3,605 | 5,496 | 25,450 | 46,574 |
| KK06 | CLEARFELL | 1,122 | 20,812 | 31,447 | 17,330 | 14,569 |
| WW01 | CLEARFELL | 821 | 10,717 | 13,151 | 22,994 | 5,177 |
| WW02 | CLEARFELL | 21,748 | 9,330 | 0 | 10,902 | 6,972 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WW03 | CLEARFELL | 6,246 | 1,565 | 799 | 8,810 | 5,928 |
| WW04 | CLEARFELL | 16,454 | 22,977 | 32,407 | 35,921 | 16,740 |
| WW05 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 3,137 | 228 | 6,329 | 16,498 |
| WW06 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 22,448 | 35,510 | 16,362 | 26,966 |
| WW07 | CLEARFELL | 8,338 | 58,034 | 17,465 | 25,132 | 27,098 |
| WW08 | CLEARFELL | 5,928 | 3,614 | 6,434 | 5,271 | 17,816 |
| WW09 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 4,036 | 10,890 | 38,899 | 9,986 |
| WW10 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 65,273 | 19,906 | 30,284 | 33,395 |
| WW11 | CLEARFELL | 5,348 | 18,108 | 2,979 | 12,938 | 13,915 |
| WW12 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WX01 | CLEARFELL | 109 | 6,313 | 9,294 | 8,528 | 23,967 |
| WX02 | CLEARFELL | 35 | 5,657 | 4,434 | 1,342 | 17,544 |
| WX03 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 0 | 3,773 | 0 | 0 |
| WX04 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 27,298 | 4 | 12,424 | 2,351 |
| WX05 | CLEARFELL | 4,253 | 1,175 | 0 | 1,661 | 1,523 |
| WX06 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 2,658 | 0 | 6,581 | 12,452 |
| WX07 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 9,037 | 8,049 | 3,675 | 3,249 |
| WX08 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 6,500 | 4,327 | 17,196 | 16,290 |
| WX09 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 2,193 | 3,549 | 2,100 | 4,486 |
| CW01 | THINNING | 0 | 1,811 | 1,377 | 1,278 | 2,727 |
| CW02 | THINNING | 0 | 1,627 | 335 | 245 | 1,386 |
| CW03 | THINNING | 271 | 221 | 807 | 1,622 | 368 |
| DU02 | THINNING | 0 | 2,358 | 523 | 480 | 1,724 |
| KE01 | THINNING | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KE02 | THINNING | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KE03 | THINNING | 0 | 1,251 | 0 | 765 | 0 |
| KE04 | THINNING | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KE05 | THINNING | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KE06 | THINNING | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KE07 | THINNING | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KK01 | THINNING | 186 | 0 | 910 | 638 | 1,716 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KK02 | THINNING | 236 | 2,704 | 3,370 | 6,590 | 2,178 |
| KK03 | THINNING | 0 | 0 | 2,255 | 0 | 0 |
| KK04 | THINNING | 1,543 | 1,218 | 4,772 | 2,717 | 2,178 |
| KK05 | THINNING | 0 | 3,573 | 4,405 | 3,496 | 7,901 |
| KK06 | THINNING | 360 | 2,337 | 5,436 | 2,845 | 4,731 |
| WW01 | THINNING | 0 | 1,222 | 2,015 | 2,805 | 3,907 |
| WW02 | THINNING | 0 | 1,082 | 426 | 2,063 | 439 |
| WW03 | THINNING | 0 | 5,483 | 46 | 3,065 | 1,799 |
| WW04 | THINNING | 0 | 2,388 | 651 | 5,833 | 1,095 |
| WW05 | THINNING | 260 | 4,863 | 3,749 | 5,408 | 4,746 |
| WW06 | THINNING | 0 | 3,934 | 5,400 | 4,276 | 5,710 |
| WW07 | THINNING | 0 | 1,135 | 1,193 | 2,083 | 2,130 |
| WW08 | THINNING | 0 | 2,300 | 6,722 | 3,462 | 7,589 |
| WW09 | THINNING | 0 | 2,018 | 2,823 | 3,331 | 5,558 |
| WW10 | THINNING | 0 | 3,883 | 3,629 | 4,956 | 4,549 |
| WW11 | THINNING | 0 | 2,891 | 611 | 4,228 | 736 |
| WW12 | THINNING | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WX01 | THINNING | 1,088 | 5,476 | 5,338 | 5,778 | 5,436 |
| WX02 | THINNING | 3 | 1,564 | 475 | 2,078 | 2,323 |
| WX03 | THINNING | 0 | 0 | 321 | 0 | 321 |
| WX04 | THINNING | 292 | 2,574 | 2,047 | 1,517 | 1,510 |
| WX05 | THINNING | 0 | 813 | 0 | 1,183 | 0 |
| WX06 | THINNING | 674 | 202 | 1,002 | 854 | 1,042 |
| WX07 | THINNING | 711 | 136 | 862 | 1,204 | 74 |
| WX08 | THINNING | 603 | 3,225 | 1,540 | 2,597 | 3,855 |
| WX09 | THINNING | 116 | 698 | 116 | 1,284 | 1,066 |

# Appendix 15. Harvest areas by forest in South East BAU

*Table 18: Harvest type area ha's by forest in South East BAU*

| Activity Area HA's on Coillte Estate in South East BAU | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FOREST | ACTIVITY | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 |
| CW01 | CCF | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| CW02 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CW03 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| DU02 | CCF | 0 | 6 | 14 | 1 | 0 |
| KE01 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| KE02 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| KE03 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KE04 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| KE05 | CCF | 0 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| KE06 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| KE07 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| KK01 | CCF | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| KK02 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| KK03 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| KK04 | CCF | 0 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 13 |
| KK05 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KK06 | CCF | 0 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| WW01 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| WW02 | CCF | 0 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 6 |
| WW03 | CCF | 0 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| WW04 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 14 | 9 | 10 |
| WW05 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WW06 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WW07 | CCF | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| WW08 | CCF | 0 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| WW09 | CCF | 0 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 6 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WW10 | CCF | 0 | 11 | 36 | 5 | 15 |
| WW11 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| WW12 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WX01 | CCF | 0 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 2 |
| WX02 | CCF | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| WX03 | CCF | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 12 |
| WX04 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| WX05 | CCF | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| WX06 | CCF | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| WX07 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WX08 | CCF | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WX09 | CCF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CW01 | CLEARFELL | 15 | 23 | 37 | 0 | 17 |
| CW02 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CW03 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 54 | 73 | 70 | 54 |
| DU02 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| KE01 | CLEARFELL | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| KE02 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 27 |
| KE03 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 21 |
| KE04 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 |
| KE05 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KE06 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KE07 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| KK01 | CLEARFELL | 27 | 0 | 5 | 30 | 0 |
| KK02 | CLEARFELL | 41 | 45 | 56 | 10 | 23 |
| KK03 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| KK04 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 31 |
| KK05 | CLEARFELL | 1 | 2 | 9 | 49 | 90 |
| KK06 | CLEARFELL | 2 | 42 | 57 | 33 | 30 |
| WW01 | CLEARFELL | 2 | 18 | 22 | 41 | 12 |
| WW02 | CLEARFELL | 15 | 15 | 0 | 4 | 5 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WW03 | CLEARFELL | 15 | 3 | 3 | 17 | 15 |
| WW04 | CLEARFELL | 21 | 40 | 35 | 68 | 33 |
| WW05 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 6 | 0 | 12 | 35 |
| WW06 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 29 | 58 | 32 | 24 |
| WW07 | CLEARFELL | 14 | 103 | 32 | 51 | 57 |
| WW08 | CLEARFELL | 14 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 33 |
| WW09 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 8 | 19 | 75 | 22 |
| WW10 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 63 | 26 | 57 | 29 |
| WW11 | CLEARFELL | 9 | 20 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| WW12 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WX01 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 12 | 14 | 18 | 32 |
| WX02 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 35 |
| WX03 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| WX04 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 50 | 0 | 27 | 4 |
| WX05 | CLEARFELL | 11 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| WX06 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 5 | 0 | 12 | 27 |
| WX07 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 17 | 16 | 10 | 7 |
| WX08 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 16 | 8 | 36 | 15 |
| WX09 | CLEARFELL | 0 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| CW01 | RESTOCK | 46 | 38 | 15 | 46 | 48 |
| CW02 | RESTOCK | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| CW03 | RESTOCK | 14 | 2 | 0 | 53 | 71 |
| DU02 | RESTOCK | 25 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 12 |
| KE01 | RESTOCK | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| KE02 | RESTOCK | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KE03 | RESTOCK | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| KE04 | RESTOCK | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KE05 | RESTOCK | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KE06 | RESTOCK | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KE07 | RESTOCK | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KK01 | RESTOCK | 1 | 26 | 1 | 5 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KK02 | RESTOCK | 92 | 47 | 60 | 27 | 57 |
| KK03 | RESTOCK | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| KK04 | RESTOCK | 48 | 0 | 18 | 2 | 0 |
| KK05 | RESTOCK | 62 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| KK06 | RESTOCK | 45 | 2 | 34 | 52 | 12 |
| WW01 | RESTOCK | 77 | 14 | 2 | 18 | 22 |
| WW02 | RESTOCK | 73 | 24 | 26 | 14 | 0 |
| WW03 | RESTOCK | 18 | 0 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| WW04 | RESTOCK | 70 | 1 | 20 | 37 | 34 |
| WW05 | RESTOCK | 59 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| WW06 | RESTOCK | 70 | 7 | 0 | 34 | 61 |
| WW07 | RESTOCK | 86 | 16 | 14 | 99 | 30 |
| WW08 | RESTOCK | 27 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 9 |
| WW09 | RESTOCK | 37 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 16 |
| WW10 | RESTOCK | 55 | 36 | 0 | 108 | 36 |
| WW11 | RESTOCK | 13 | 16 | 11 | 33 | 6 |
| WW12 | RESTOCK | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WX01 | RESTOCK | 46 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 14 |
| WX02 | RESTOCK | 31 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 7 |
| WX03 | RESTOCK | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| WX04 | RESTOCK | 24 | 1 | 0 | 48 | 0 |
| WX05 | RESTOCK | 9 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 0 |
| WX06 | RESTOCK | 6 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| WX07 | RESTOCK | 1 | 2 | 0 | 17 | 15 |
| WX08 | RESTOCK | 10 | 12 | 0 | 16 | 7 |
| WX09 | RESTOCK | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| CW01 | THINNING | 0 | 36 | 25 | 22 | 52 |
| CW02 | THINNING | 0 | 30 | 7 | 6 | 26 |
| CW03 | THINNING | 5 | 6 | 16 | 32 | 8 |
| DU02 | THINNING | 0 | 50 | 9 | 10 | 36 |
| KE01 | THINNING | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KE02 | THINNING | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KE03 | THINNING | 0 | 26 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| KE04 | THINNING | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KE05 | THINNING | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KE06 | THINNING | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KE07 | THINNING | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KK01 | THINNING | 3 | 0 | 16 | 12 | 31 |
| KK02 | THINNING | 4 | 52 | 60 | 117 | 42 |
| KK03 | THINNING | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| KK04 | THINNING | 26 | 26 | 87 | 50 | 38 |
| KK05 | THINNING | 0 | 73 | 80 | 66 | 146 |
| KK06 | THINNING | 6 | 51 | 110 | 53 | 93 |
| WW01 | THINNING | 0 | 25 | 37 | 52 | 72 |
| WW02 | THINNING | 0 | 21 | 10 | 39 | 8 |
| WW03 | THINNING | 0 | 108 | 1 | 58 | 38 |
| WW04 | THINNING | 0 | 49 | 14 | 104 | 23 |
| WW05 | THINNING | 4 | 106 | 69 | 100 | 85 |
| WW06 | THINNING | 0 | 68 | 98 | 76 | 105 |
| WW07 | THINNING | 0 | 23 | 28 | 40 | 38 |
| WW08 | THINNING | 0 | 50 | 127 | 66 | 136 |
| WW09 | THINNING | 0 | 40 | 51 | 60 | 97 |
| WW10 | THINNING | 0 | 84 | 65 | 88 | 83 |
| WW11 | THINNING | 0 | 60 | 12 | 78 | 14 |
| WW12 | THINNING | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WX01 | THINNING | 19 | 107 | 96 | 104 | 96 |
| WX02 | THINNING | 0 | 28 | 8 | 41 | 40 |
| WX03 | THINNING | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| WX04 | THINNING | 5 | 56 | 40 | 31 | 33 |
| WX05 | THINNING | 0 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| WX06 | THINNING | 12 | 4 | 19 | 16 | 20 |
| WX07 | THINNING | 12 | 3 | 15 | 21 | 1 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WX08 | THINNING | 10 | 66 | 29 | 47 | 70 |
| WX09 | THINNING | 2 | 14 | 2 | 23 | 19 |

# Appendix 16. Archaeological monuments & Cultural Features in BAU

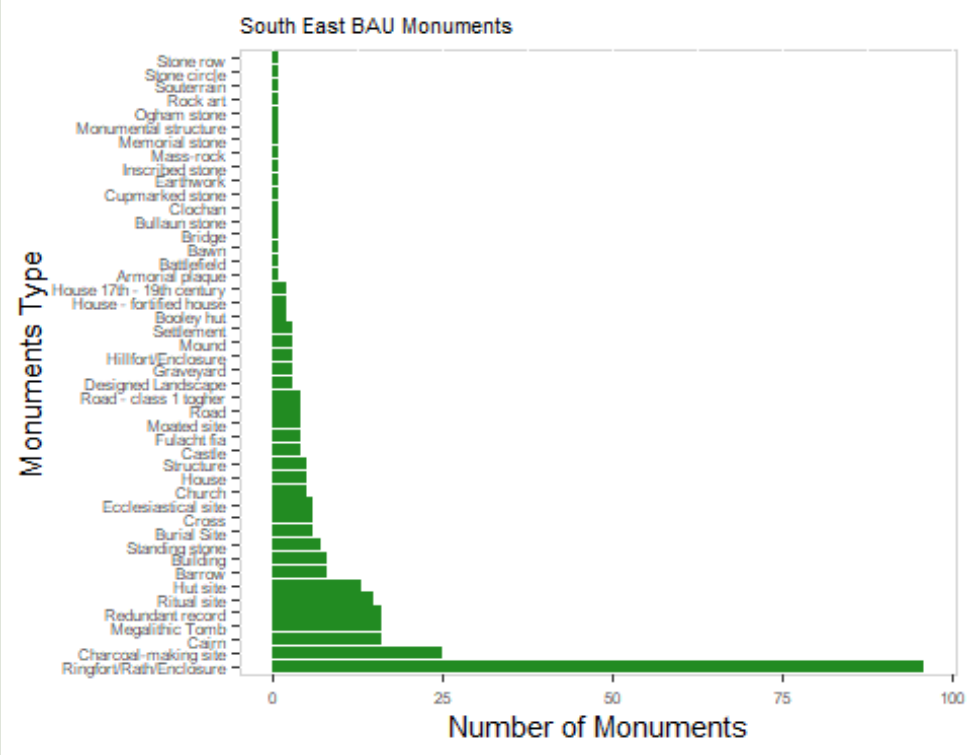



*Figure 31: Monuments in South East BAU*

*Table 19 - Selection of Cultural Features*

| Cultural Features - HCV 6 Element 2 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Forest** | **Property Name** | **Cultural Feature** |
| DU02 | Barnaslingan | Historical look out |
| DU02 | Masseys Estate | Military Road |
| DU02 | Masseys Estate | Stone Bridge |
| DU02 | Masseys Estate | Walled Gardens |
| KE06 | Demesne | Donadea - Ice House |
| KK01 | Jenkinstown | Walled Garden |
| KK01 | Jenkinstown | Deer Enclosure |
| WW05 | Ballinagee | St. Kevins Pool |
| WW07 | Ballinafunshogue | Mining Heritage |
| WW07 | Ballinafunshogue | Mining Heritage |
| WW07 | Ballinafunshogue | Dwyers Rock |
| WW07 | Baravore | Baravore Mines |
| WW07 | Baravore | Crusher House |
| WW12 | Avondale | Avondale House |
| WW12 | Avondale | Avondale Lodge |
| WW12 | Avondale | Walled Garden |
| WX08 | Shelmaliere Commons | Grotto |
| WX09 | Tintern | Colclough Walled Garden |

# Appendix 17. Recreational sites details

*Table 20: Recreational map details*

| Recreational Areas Site Details* | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Site Name** | **County** | **Property Name** | **Forest Code** | **Number** |
| Askamore | Wexford | SHRULE | WX02 | 1 |
| Aughrim (Sean Lenihan Walk) | Wicklow | MACREDDIN | WW10 | 2 |
| Avondale Forest Park | Wicklow | AVONDALE | WW12 | 3 |
| BROWNSCASTLE | Wexford | BROWNSCASTLE | WX09 | 4 |
| Bahana | Carlow | BAHANA | CW03 | 5 |
| Ballard | Wicklow | BALLARD | WW04 | 6 |
| Ballinafunshoge | Wicklow | BALLINAFUNSHOGE | WW07 | 7 |
| Ballinastoe MTB Centre | Wicklow | BALLINASTOE | WW03 | 8 |
| Ballyfad | Wexford | BALLYFAD | WX01 | 9 |
| Ballygannon Woods | Wicklow | BALLYGANNON | WW09 | 10 |
| Ballymackessy | Wexford | BALLYMACKESSY | WX05 | 11 |
| Ballyrafton | Kilkenny | JENKINSTOWN | KK01 | 12 |
| Baravore | Wicklow | BARAVORE | WW07 | 13 |
| Barnaslingan | Dublin | BARNASLINGAN | DU02 | 14 |
| Blackwater | Wexford | BALLYCONNIGAR | WX07 | 15 |
| Brandon Hill | Kilkenny | BRANDONHILL | KK06 | 16 |
| Bree Hill | Wexford | BREE HILL | WX06 | 17 |
| Brockagh | Wicklow | BROCKAGH | WW04 | 18 |
| CARRICKBYRNE | Wexford | CARRICKBYRNE | WX06 | 19 |
| Camolin Park | Wexford | CAMOLIN PARK | WX03 | 20 |
| Carrickgollogan | Dublin | CARRICKGOLLOGAN | DU02 | 21 |
| Carrig | Wexford | CARRIG | WX01 | 22 |
| Castlecomer | Kilkenny | ARDRA | KK02 | 23 |
| Castlemorris | Kilkenny | CASTLEMORRIS | KK04 | 24 |
| Clashganny | Carlow | CLASH | CW03 | 25 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clogrennan | Carlow | CLOGRENAN | CW01 | 26 |
| Coolmelagh | Wexford | COOLMELAGH | WX02 | 27 |
| Courtown | Wexford | COURTOWN | WX03 | 28 |
| Crone Woods | Wicklow | CRONE | WW02 | 29 |
| Cruagh | Dublin | CRUAGH | DU02 | 30 |
| Curtlestown | Wicklow | CURTLESTOWN | WW02 | 31 |
| Deerpark/Johns Hills | Carlow | DEERPARK | CW03 | 32 |
| Deputys Pass | Wicklow | KILNAMANAGH | WW08 | 33 |
| Devils Glen | Wicklow | GLANMORE | WW08 | 34 |
| Djouce Woods | Wicklow | BAHANA | WW02 | 35 |
| Donadea Forest Park | Kildare | DEMESNE | KE06 | 36 |
| Drumgoff | Wicklow | CLOHERNAGH | WW07 | 37 |
| Dublin Mountains Way | Dublin | BALLYEDMONDUFF | DU02 | 38 |
| Fauna | Wicklow | BALLYVRAGHAN | WW06 | 39 |
| Forth Mountain | Wexford | SHELMALIERE COMMONS | WX08 | 40 |
| Glenart | Wicklow | GLENART | WW09 | 41 |
| Gowlin Forest | Carlow | BALLYBEG | CW03 | 42 |
| Hell Fire | Dublin | HELL FIRE | DU02 | 43 |
| Jenkinstown | Kilkenny | JENKINSTOWN | KK01 | 44 |
| KILLINTHOMAS | Kildare | KILLINTHOMAS | KE02 | 45 |
| Kilbrannish North | Carlow | ACLARE | CW03 | 46 |
| Kilbrannish South | Carlow | KILBRANNISH SOUTH | CW03 | 47 |
| Killinierin | Wexford | CURRAGH WOOD | WX01 | 48 |
| Kilmagig | Wicklow | KILMAGIG | WW09 | 49 |
| Kilmashogue | Dublin | KILMASHOGUE | DU02 | 50 |
| Kindlestown | Wicklow | KINDLESTOWN | WW03 | 51 |
| Lacken Hill | Wexford | LACKEN | WX05 | 52 |
| Lacken Wood | Wicklow | LACKAN | WW02 | 53 |
| Lugduff | Wicklow | LUGDUFF | WW04 | 54 |
| Lugg | Dublin | LUGG | DU02 | 55 |
| Maddenstown | Kildare | MADDENSTOWN | KE03 | 56 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Massey Estate | Dublin | CRUAGH | DU02 | 57 |
| Mooreabbey | Kildare | MOOREABBEY | KE03 | 58 |
| Mountain Grove | Kilkenny | MOUNTAIN GROVE | KK04 | 59 |
| Mullaghreelan | Kildare | MULLAGHREELAN | KE05 | 60 |
| Newtownmountkennedy | Wicklow | MOUNT KENNEDY | WW03 | 61 |
| Oak Glenn | Wicklow | CLOON LOWER | WW02 | 62 |
| Oaklands | Wexford | OAKLANDS | WX09 | 63 |
| Park Wood | Wexford | PARK WOOD | WX06 | 64 |
| Raheenleagh | Wexford | GLENOGE | WX01 | 65 |
| Ramsfort | Wexford | RAMSFORTPARK | WX01 | 66 |
| Rathwood | Wicklow | RATH | WW11 | 67 |
| Roddenagh Wood | Wicklow | RODDENAGH WOOD | WW10 | 68 |
| Shay Elliot Walk | Wicklow | BALLYBOY | WW07 | 69 |
| Shelton | Wicklow | KILBRIDE WOOD | WW09 | 70 |
| Slievethoul | Dublin | SLIEVETHOUL | DU02 | 71 |
| Tara Hill | Wexford | TARAHILL | WX01 | 72 |
| The Lords Wood | Wicklow | THE LORDS WOOD | WW06 | 73 |
| Tibradden | Dublin | CRUAGH | DU02 | 74 |
| Ticknock | Dublin | TIKNOCK | DU02 | 75 |
| Tintern | Wexford | TINTERN | WX09 | 76 |
| Tory Hill | Kilkenny | TORY HILL | KK05 | 77 |
| Trooperstown | Wicklow | CASTLEKEVIN | WW04 | 78 |
| Woodlands | Kilkenny | WOODLANDS | KK03 | 79 |
| Woodstock | Kilkenny | WOODSTOCK | KK06 | 80 |

*For full details and description of each recreation site please select the location on our Recreation Map - Coillte.

# Appendix 18. Indicative plans 2031 – 2045

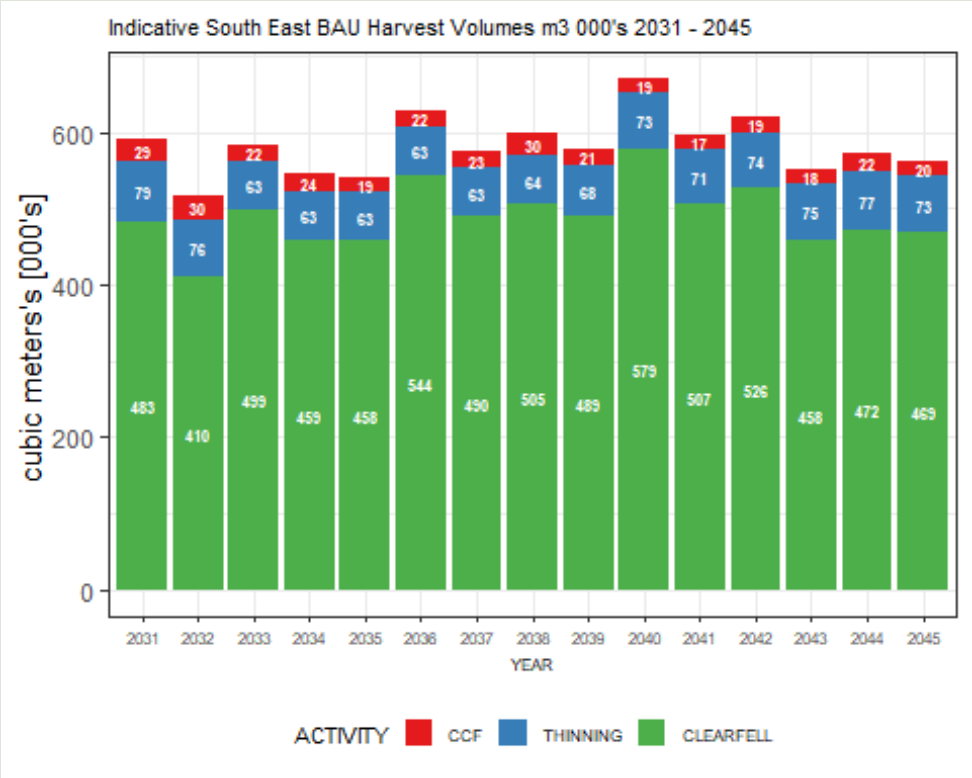



*Figure32: Indicative plans Volume $m^3$ 000's 2031 - 2045*

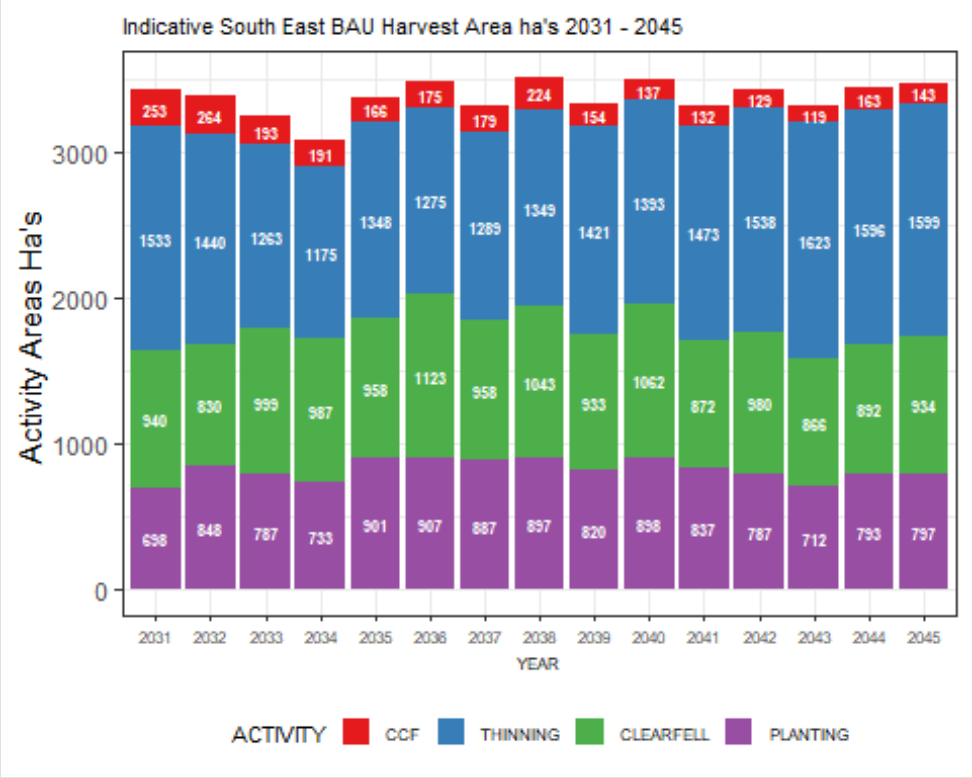



*Figure 33: Indicative plans Volume $m^3$ 000's 2031 - 2045*

*Table 21: Indicative plans 2031 - 2038*

| Indicative Plans 2031 - 2039 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activity** | **2031** | **2032** | **2033** | **2034** | **2035** | **2036** | **2037** | **2038** |
| CLEARFELL | 482,800 | 410,400 | 498,700 | 459,000 | 457,800 | 543,800 | 489,500 | 505,100 |
| THINNING | 78,700 | 75,600 | 63,000 | 63,000 | 63,000 | 63,000 | 63,000 | 64,300 |
| CCF | 29,500 | 30,400 | 21,600 | 23,600 | 19,500 | 22,100 | 23,100 | 29,700 |
| CLEARFELL | 900 | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,100 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| THINNING | 1,500 | 1,400 | 1,300 | 1,200 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| CCF | 300 | 300 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| PLANTING | 700 | 800 | 800 | 700 | 900 | 900 | 900 | 900 |

*Table 22: Indicative plans 2039 - 2045*

| Indicative Plans 2031 - 2039 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Activity | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 | 2043 | 2044 | 2045 |
| CLEARFELL | 489,000 | 578,600 | 507,000 | 526,000 | 458,100 | 472,400 | 468,700 |
| THINNING | 68,400 | 73,400 | 70,800 | 73,800 | 75,200 | 76,600 | 73,100 |
| CCF | 20,500 | 18,800 | 17,400 | 19,000 | 18,100 | 21,900 | 19,600 |
| CLEARFELL | 900 | 1,100 | 900 | 1,000 | 900 | 900 | 900 |
| THINNING | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,600 | 1,600 | 1,600 |
| CCF | 200 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 100 |
| PLANTING | 800 | 900 | 800 | 800 | 700 | 800 | 800 |

# Appendix 19. Categories of High Conservation Value (HCV) areas

| HCV Category | Main Value | Summarised Examples |
|---|---|---|
| HCV 1 | Species Diversity | Protected areas such as Species Protection Areas (SPAs), National Heritage Areas (NHAs), Special Areas for Conservation (SACs), National Parks (NPs), Nature Reserves (NRs) and includes the following examples:<br>• Protected flora and fauna sites, proposed protected areas<br>• Special habitats, ephemeral water bodies, surface waters, Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas,<br>• Endemic species locations and locations of Rare, Threatened and Endangered (RTE) species at global, European or national levels. |
| HCV 2 | Landscape Level Ecosystems and Mosaics | Large, landscape level lowland blanket bog systems. |
| HCV 3 | Ecosystems and Habitats | • Ancient and Long-Established Woodlands including those not in protected areas<br>• Critically rare habitats outside of protected areas |
| HCV 4 | Ecosystem Services | • Water bodies and water sources as identified by the Water Framework Directive Register of Protected Areas<br>• High susceptible areas as identified from national mapping projects regarding risk of landslides, flooding or erosion |
| HCV 5 | Community Needs | • Water bodies and water sources as identified by the Water Framework Directive Register of Protected Areas<br>• Other sites and resources from which local communities satisfy basic needs as identified through engagement with local communities |
| HCV 6 | Cultural Values | • Cultural, archaeological, or historical sites identified as National Monuments or evaluated as International or National importance in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)<br>• Other sites, resources, habitats, or landscapes of cultural, ecological, economic, or religious/sacred importance to local communities<br>• Highly developed recreational areas of critical importance for local communities. |

# Appendix 20. Summary of changes following consultation process and FMP review

| BAU FMP Section | Topic of change | Reason for change/update |
|---|---|---|
| 9.4 Forest Roads | Review of text in relation to road network | Internal SME's (Subject Matter Expert) Review |
| Forest Management Challenges (Fig. 26) | Review of Deer Management description | Stakeholder's submission |
| Forest Management Challenges (Fig. 26) | Added windblow management and response | Stakeholder's submission |
| Forest Management Challenges (Fig. 26) | Amended text to include LA and litter wardens | Stakeholder's submission |
| Appendix 1 | Monitoring figures and improvement opportunities updated for full year 2025 | Internal SME's (Subject Matter Expert) Review |
| Appendix 2 | Updated the list of Legislation | Stakeholder's submission |
| Appendix 4 | Deleted Appendix 4 and inserted into Service User & Stakeholder Charter on website and renumbered Appendices 5 to 23 | Internal SME's (Subject Matter Expert) Review |
| Appendix 17 | Added link to the Coillte website- recreation map- for detailed description of all recreation areas | Stakeholder's submission |
| Appendix 19 | Added new appendix with 6 categories of HCV areas | Internal SME's (Subject Matter Expert) Review |
| Appendix 20 | Summary of changes following consultations and review | Document Review |

## Appendix 21. Glossary of terms

**Setback:** An area adjacent to a sensitive habitat or feature where management activities are limited or modified to protect ecological values, reduce disturbance, or allow natural processes to continue.

**NHA:** Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs) are nationally protected areas in Ireland considered important for their habitats and species and are designated under the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000.

**SAC:** (Special Area of Conservation) A site designated under the EU Habitats Directive for the protection of important habitats and species considered to be of European importance.

**SPA:** (Special Protection Area) A site designated under the EU Birds Directive for the conservation of vulnerable bird species and their habitats.

**pNHA:** (proposed Natural Heritage Area) A site identified as being of conservation value at a national level and proposed for NHA designation, pending formal legal protection.

**BioClass:** The BioClass approach is the process of assessing and ranking the biodiversity value of a portion of land on the Coillte estate. BioClass is a number from 1 to 4, based on an assessment of the ecological characteristics of the site, its natural values and biodiversity features. BioClass 1 is the highest possible rank a biodiversity area can receive whilst BioClass 4 is the lowest rank (potential to improve the biodiversity value of the site). The assessment is completed by an ecologist and areas identified as having biodiversity value are mapped as Coillte Biodiversity Areas.

**RTE:** Rare Threatened and Endangered species. These are plants/animals that are regionally relatively uncommon, nearing endangered status or in danger of extinction.

**NPWS:** National Parks and Wildlife Services are an Irish state body responsible for the conservation of ecosystems and maintaining/enhancing populations of flora and fauna in Ireland.

**HCV:** High Conservation Value.

**DAFM:** Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine. Government department responsible for leading, developing and regulating the agri-food sector, protecting public health and optimising social, economic and environmental benefits

# Appendix 22. Version Control

*Table 23: Revision History*

| FMP Revision History | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revision Number | Revision Date | Change Details | Reason For Change |
| 1 | 16/12/2025 | Draft document | N/A |
| 2 | 31/03/2026 | Final document | Minor changes following consultation on draft document and further review of the Plan |